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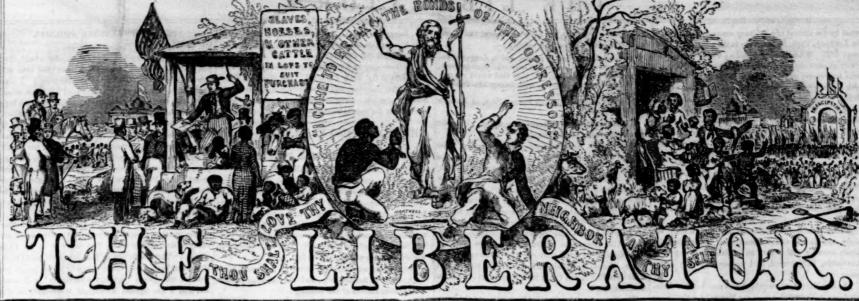
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Advertisements making less than one square inted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, wlvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auharised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debta s the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY

WENDELL PHILLIPS. WENDELL PHILLIPS. every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1854.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 22.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

It has been tacitly assumed and conceded throughdiscussions excited by the murder of Butler, ut the discussions excited by the murder of Butler, nd the trial of Ward, that the shooting of school-asters was, in the abstract, reprehensible, what-

SHOOTING SCHOOLMASTERS.

rs was, in the abstract, with regard to any night be the judgment with regard to any ular schoolmaster. The Richmond Examiner, articular schoolmaster. The property of the shooting of average Northern schoolmaster the shooting of average Northern schoolmaster. ers, by Southern gentlemen, is correct and comendable. Thus runs the Eraminer's averment: "The South has for years been overrun with

ordes of illiterate, unprincipled graduates of the Yankee free schools, (those hot-beds of self-conceit and ignorance,) who have, by dint of unblushing mondence, established themselves as schoolmasers in our midst. These creatures, with rare reptions, have not deserved the protection of our They bear neither in person or in mind a strong resemblance to human beings. In lanals manners and education, they might me to believe that Frankenstein was not the of a German romance writer, and the Yahoo er than a fabulous monster, born of the omed and satirical pen of Swift. Of this Lebabod Crane, a Northern writer's porof a Yankee schoolmaster, is a most compli-ary and flattering picture. So odious are of these 'tinerant ignorumuses' to the peo-f the South; so full of abolitionism and concendiarism are many of this class; so full fraud and deceit, that the deliberate hooting of one of them down, in the act of poiif regarded as homicide at all, should always be deemed perfectly justifiable; and we imagine that the property of shooting an abolition schoolmasught tampering with our slaves, has never ed by any intelligent Southern man. This take to be the univeritten common law of the South, and we deem it advisable to promulgate the law, that it may be copied into all the abolition pas, thundered at by the three thousand New land preachers, and read with pecular emphasis, and terrible upturning of eyes, by Garrison, at the next meeting of the anti-slavery party at Faneul Hall. We repeat, that the shooting of timerant abolition schoolmasters is frequently a creditable and laudable act, entitling a respectable Southern man to, at least, a seat in the Legislature, or a place in the Common Council. Let all Yankee schoolmasters who propose invading the South, endowed with a strong nasal twang, a long scriptural name, and Webster's lexicographic book of abountations, seek some more congenial land, where their lives will be more secure than in the vile and homicidal slave States.' We shall be

glad if the ravings of the abolition press about the Ward acquittal shall have this effect, "The shooting of a Southern man of education and talents, a professor and useful citizen, has produced a just degree of indignation, excitement and lawless exhibition of violent feeling, which does not appear to diminish. But we regret to announce that the shooting of a meddlesome New England Abolition schoolmaster would result in no such exhibition of popular rage. The neigh-The neighhors of the fortunate marksman might give him a

THE NATIONAL ERA.

We have received this Abolition spawn of the 6th inst., by way of exchange for the Patriot, and on ms., by way of exeming for the Patriot, and we are gratified at seeing it, and delighted with the laber and logic of its editor. As everybody knows infamy always begetting for itself the greatest natoricty—it is an out-and-out Abolition sheet. owned and edited by G. Bailey, Washington city.

Why it is called the National Era, we confess our atter inability to imagine: for it is a strictly niggardly, sectional concern. That its existence marks an era in the history and horrid monstrosities of our country, we fully understand and freely admit-a very dark, stupid and damning era, so far as its establishment at the seat of central political power in the country, and the ravings of the wildest and most senseless fanaticism that ever disgraced any age and people, are concerned. The National Era-indeed! The national error-nanal enmity - national strife-national fanaticism tional entity—national strife—national fanaticism—national fudge—either of these would serve far better for a name, than that high sounding title, which, like the fire stolen from heaven by Prometheus, the editor has appropriated, with which to light up the torch of incendiary Abolitionism along the border of the slaveholding States—who should deliberately set up such an extalkishment as this deliberately set up such an establishment as this

Abolition concern at Washington, deserves a hal-ter, made of the best Kentucky hemp—if Arnold deserred that destiny for his treason! And that desired that destiny for his treason: And that which adds a deeper dye to the turpitude of the original conception, and a darker shade to the enormity of its practical existence and course, is the unmistakable and undeniable fact, that it originated in the contract of the course of the contract of the contract of the course of the contract of the course of the cou in selfish motives—contemptible notoriety, and a de-sire for pecuniary gain. All—even the lowest inall love of truth—all principles of right, eason, and justice—all the promptings of a laudable cerity, and all common sense, are alike set aside, and audaciously discarded in the principles and he conduct of this vile newspaper monstresity slow poisoning. like that of the shirt of Nessus, or something worse, would be more suitable for the destruction of such a wretch as he is!

But, let this much suffice for the introduction of what we intend to write hereafter, concerning his unnatural and odious Abolition establishment -Macon (Mississippi) Patriot.

THE NEBRASKA BILL-ITS DESIGN. If the principles of this bill ended with Nebrasha and Kansas—if they did not mean to apply to all future acquisitions—if they did not rally men from all tections of the Union, and PREPARE NORTHERN SENTIMENT FOR THOSE GREAT EVENTS WITH WHICH THE FUTURE TEEMS—we WITH WHICH THE FUTURE TEEMS—we might more fully understand the hesitancy and doubt of some of our Southern friends, if such doubt and hesitancy really exist. When Cuba is admitted into the Union, as in the course of thick-coming exents she is bound to be admitted, and when the South turns to the ye real constitutional party of the North, already committed to that great act for aid and counsel, let us not be compelled to find the seats in Congress now occupied by staunch friends of the rights of the States, filled by Abolitionists and Northern Whigs, elected to the National Legislature by the refusal of the South in the present issue to recogrefusal of the South in the present issue to recog-efusal of the South in the present issue to recog-aize a great principle upon which, in all time, the friends of the Union may stand and defy the worst combinations of Northern fanaticism."—Washing-

A WORK OF BENEVOLENCE!!!

opinion, be placed upon the footing of a buccaneer-ing or filibustering expedition, by a great nation. It should receive the national sanction, in the most national and solemn form. It would be best, we should think, to place at the disposal of the Presi-

Shall this government, anxiously exclaims the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, contemplate the progress towards so dreadful a catastrophe with indifference, towards so dreadful a catastrophe with industrence, and make no effort to prevent it! When the deed is done, and a deluge of blood covers the island, it may not be possible, in the midst of the riot and license of a servile insurrection, to discover and organize the elements of social order and political stability. When we come with our remedy, there may be no breath of life in the mutilated body of

thing is to be managed, so as to maintain our char-thing is to be managed, so as to maintain our char-acter as a 'Christian, God-fearing Nation.' Mr. lovely island turned into a sort of lazar-house of Soule is instructed to make peremptory demands on Spain, among them, the delegation of diplomation of diplomati

cause we regard the acquisition of Cuba as essential to the stability of the system of slavery, and to the just ascendancy of the South, that we consent to forego our habitual repugnance to political changes, and to advocate a measure of such vast, and in a more respects, uncertain consequences. some respects, uncertain consequences. * We must re-enforce the powers of slavery as an element of political control, and this can only be done

**We regard an attempt to Africanize Cuba, to blast with the plague of emancipation that garden of the West, as a crime against civilization; more than all, as a blow aimed at the legitimate progress of this country. We think it demands the utmost watch fulness on the part of our Government, and justifies its most emphatic action. And it is because of this belief, this willingness to sustain the Government in the most decided measures it may pursue in warding off so serious a blow, that we deprecate such a tortuous and unworthy recourse as would make vagabonds everywhere the keepers of our honor and champions of our imperilled interests. If the possession of Cuba be necessary to our safety, and we mean to have it, let the thing be done in a manner worthy of a people who know their interests, and boldy defend them."—Charleston Mercury.

HOW CUBA MUST COME IN.

If Northern men madly suppose that Cuba,

If Northern men madly suppose that Cuba, when acquired, will be admitted into the Union as a free State, they are grievously mistaken. Such an event is not upon the calendar of probabilities, and if it were, it requires not the gilt of prophesy to foretell that the South would never submit to its consummation. To thus submit would be not only to resign its interests, but it would amount even to a surrender of the right of self-preservation—to deliberately shut its eves to a danger that menaged are very analogous to those which subsisted be-

"The proposition of Mr. Slidell contemplates a measure of the utmost consequence to the interests of the South; yet, strangely enough, it is mistropresented and opposed by a portion of the South per press. It is not at all singular that the New York Tribune and the National Era, governed by the combined impulses of party spirit and free soil fanaticism, should discountenance a proposition to arm a Democratic President with power to forbid the abolition of slavery in Cuba; but it argues either gross misconception or treacherous indifference in a Southern journal to resist a measure of such moment to the welfare of the South."

—Richmond Enquirer.

This must be pleasant reading to "the degenerate and pliant Greeks." the "useful and capable rate and pliant Greeks." the "useful and capable rate and pliant Greeks." the "useful and capable rote," the "obsequious dexterous and ready" Northern mercenaries of slavery, such as any of useful and the soil of the soil of the combined impulses of party spirit and free soil to the particular attention of the Boston Post, and hope the editors of that paper will make it the degenerate and pliant." editorials. The slaveholders know how to appreciate their Northern tools, and give them a proper character.—Commonwealth.

THE POSSESSION OF CUBA.

A Richmond paper, referring to the possible emancination of the slaves in Cuba, says—

A great work of benevolence should not, in our
pinion, be placed upon the footing of a buccaneerng or filibustering expedition, by a great nation,
t should receive the national sanction, in the most commercial nation of the earth. Its maritime as-cendency can never be safe so long as Cuba—the key to the Gulf of Mexico—is in the bands of a foreign power. Its commercial greatness cannot be consummated while a large fertile island within should think, to place at the disposal of the President the means necessary to prevent the consumation of such an atrocity, should it be attempted in the recess, as we make appropriations to prevent Indian hostilities, or to anticipate them, should they be threatened. The power, we know, is a great one; but the emergency is one which can only be met by strong measures. We must not, and cannot, sit down quietly, and see the Island of Caba converted into a black republic, with all the frightful consequences that followed in the train of the San Domingo revolution. Anything rather than that. who seen at the idea of a war with Spain, are the very men who are constantly crying aloud for the dissolution of the Union. We—by no means seeking either to exaggerate the evils of the latter or to disguise the risk of the former—hold that a foreign war, even if it bore no good fruit at all, would be better for this country than an internal war about slavery. Those who think with us, will regard the Pierce administration as the most worthless government we ever had, if the present opportunity of settling with Spain is lost.—N. Y. Herald.

AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA may be no breath of life in the mutilated body of the victim. This much is certain—if we postpone the conquest of Cuba until after a proclamation of emancipation, the re establishment of slavery in the island will be a most difficult, if not an impossible achievement. Congress may not intercene to restore the status quo, and the Badger provise may prevent the revival of the colonial law. Hence, the timely and energetic action of our Government, or its criminal apathy, must determine whether the acquisition of Cuba is to be a blessing or a curse to the South.

The Enquirer discloses the way in which the thing is to be managed, so as to maintain our character as a 'Christian, God-fearing Nation.' Mr. on Spain, among them, the delegation of diplomatic authority to the Captain-General. Spain refuses. Mr. Soule forthwith departs from Madrid, shaking his skirts, and the deed is done—Cuba becomes ours, and Slavery is perpetuated!

'The rupture of diplomatic relations with Spain will precipitate the conquest of Cuba, and anticipate years of tedious negotiation.

Every event of the hour admonishes us, that before the lapse of another year, the destiny of Cuba will be determined forever. A Democratic Administration will not suffer an adverse solution of this grave problem.'

CUBA—THE REASON.

While Northern deceivers are seeking to delude the nearly as to the real object for which Cuba is a many as well know this now as an acquisition and the abatement of the nuisance. Spain and her allies may as well know this now as later. Never will the American people submit to such a change in the condition of an island. within sight of their own shores, and commanding so formidable a position. The Africanization of Cuba is attempted to be justified by England on the ground of a desire to arrest the slave trade; and yet England is well aware that the only effective way to accomplish that result is to make Cuba a State of the American Union. But the British ministry would rather see the island sunk into the sea, than that it should pass into the hands of the American people; and Spain has united with France and England in attempting the next thing to that—that being to render Cuba both valueless to us as an acquisition and the citadel While Northern deceivers are seeking to delude he people as to the real object for which Cuba is where enemies of the American Union may salely where enemies of the American Union may salely sought, and to obtain which the Cabinet mean to pick a quarrel with Spain. if it can, the Richmond Enquirer throws off all disguise, and avows the real policy of the South. It says:—

where enemies of the American Union may safely concoct and consummate their plots. England expects to employ the Fred Douglass of our free States to lead the Africans in Cuba against the South and its institutions. The dreadful drama

THE TIME PIXED.

"With intense interest the South contemplates by the annexation of Cuba. In no other direction is there a chance for the aggrandizement of slavery. The intrigues of Great Britain for the abolition of slavery in that island, are pursued with a zeal and an energy which cannot fail of success, unless the United States interfers to prepent such a consumer. The experiment of the successive steps in progress towards the accuracy will turn the propitions circumstances of the hour to good account. We do not doubt for a moment, that before the expiration of this Position. an energy which cannot fail of success, unless the United States interfere to prevent such a consummation.'

NOTHING SO FEARFUL AS LIBERTY!!!

'We regard an attempt to Africanize Cuba, to blast with the plague of emancination that gorden.'

Will turn the propitious circumstances of the hour to good account. We do not doubt for a moment, that before the expiration of this Presidential term, the American flag will float from Moro Castle. If our readers will bear this prophecy in mind, they will have occasion to compliment our sagacity."—Richmond paper.

resign its interests, but it would amount even to a surrender of the right of self-preservation—to deliberately shut its eyes to a danger that menaced its very existence. Who can doubt the effect upon the entire South, of allowing Cuba to be erected into a free State! To be garrisoned by Abolition ists, and converted into a den of Abolition tieves and outlaws! It is very certain that the South can never consent to be surrounded by a cordon of Free State—to be pent up, cramped, dwarfed, without due elbow-room, and without the requisite outlets to its surplus slave population. To admit Cuba, therefore, without Slavery, would be but the beginning of the end—it would be the entering wedge to the successful establishment of the cherished Abolition policy of extinguishing Slavery by blockading it, and confining it within its present limits.

SIGNIFICANT.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the proposition to suspend the neutrality laws in relation to Spain, has the following significant paragraph:—

'The proposition of Mr. Sidell contemplates a measure of the utmost consequence to the interests of the South; vet, strangly enough, it is miss, and reading to "the degene-ate of the Ummost consequence to the interests of the South; vet, strangly enough, it is miss.

June

Constitutional men in the North have a duty to perform that requires nerve, patriotism, and steadfastness to principle; and they will find their tenobling reward not in the smiles of power, but in the gratitude that wells up from the great heart of the men and women of fifteen States—of those who wild to-morrow be given to the flames, and to all the horrors of civil war, by the present abolition agitators, led by Garrison and Phillips, and the shouts of Greeley. Such is the work confided to the brave men of the free States; and let it be noted that these men are found alone in the demoratic party. While the peculiar institutions of the South exist, abolitionism in its worst forms will rave and threaten—will plot and counter-plot—will seek by every means to excite servile war and to precipitate sudden emancipation, no matter at what sacrifice of human life. Shall the foul falsehoods of the New York Tribure and its associates paralyze us in the performance of our plain duty, in view of such a prospect to our country and to our race!

It is, perhaps, well for the safety of our country that these religious aspirants have couched their remonstrance in as extravagant and insulting language as they have. It will do more to open the eyes of the community in regard to their dictatorial spirit than volumes which they received from the service of point have been written.

The castigation which they received from the safety of our country that these religious aspirants have couched their remonstrance in as extravagant and insulting language as they have. It will do more to open the eyes of the community in regard to their dictatorial spirit than volumes which might have been written. spirit of philanthropy—of humanity—it is in answer to every threat and to every slander that the depraved and prurient ingenuity of abolition has ever invented and proclaimed.—Washington Union.

The idea of these Connecticut gentlemen, that they mean 'never to consent to the legal or actual admission of slavery' into the territory of Nebras-ka, conveys a threat which, while it indicates the extent to which an unscrupulous fanaticism may even worse than exposure to personal danger. It would probably be well, therefore, for these Connecticut savans to reconsider their frightful determination, and take a different tack. All we termination, and take a different tack. All we have to do, however, is to await patiently the attempts of Northern bravados to carry their impudent threats into execution. We may then take a calm survey of the whole field, and determine upon such action as our interests and safety may require.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

We are glad to see the Democratic press of Pennsylvania presenting a bold and almost unbroken front on the Nebraska question. We find in our exchanges a number of articles of great ability, maintaining true doctrines with a zeal and fervor that has the true ring of the olden times. The panic which the machinations of a few abolition ists originally produced, is re-acting with powerful effect, and before long, it will be difficult to find in our good old State, an anti-Nebraska Democrat, as it is now to find in our ranks an advocate of a United States Bank, or of a high protective tariff. ed States Bank, or of a high protective tariff. Pennsylvanian.

From the Washington Union, THE OPINIONS OF A CLERGYMAN.

Bristol (Va.) Station, May 9, 1854:

'I thank you for sending me Senator Douglas's letter, vindicating his character and position on the Nebraska bill, against the assaults contained in the proceedings of a public meeting, composed of twenty-five elergymen of Chicago. My first impulse, on reading it, was to thank God that the protest of the 3,000 New England elergymen had been presented to the Senate, inasmuch as it has already had the effect to 'expose the hidden things of dishonesty,' and to call forth the expression of views from honorable senators, showing that there is still among our public men, a disposition to for hid the bans of union sought to be formed between Church and State, and has led me to hope that it will have the effect to incline our senators and representatives in Congress to bestow a greater degree of consideration upon the petitions sent them from time to time against the appointment of chaplains to be paid out of the public treasury. I have but one objection to the honorable senator's letter—and that is, he has treated them throughout with more respect and kindness than their during assumptions entitle them to receive. Claiming to speak to you in the name of God, they should at least have pointed to the passage in His word, wherein He had authorized them thus to speak and thus to threaten. They claim to be the exponents of the will of God, but when their exposition is produced, it proves to be the will of run-mad fanatics, who have received their commission and qualifications from some theological seminary, and not

Timothy.

'But our senators need not suppose that, although the signers of that protest may be termed 'legion,' they speak the sentiments of all the ministers—no, not even in New England; in evidence of which, I herewith send you a number of the 'Signs of the Times,' published by a minister of the Gospel, in the editorial columns of which you will find a merited rebuke dealt out against these 3,000 clergymen, in which the editor is fully sustained by every minister and member symposium.

'The eastigation which they received from the undaunted Senators Douglas, Mason, Butler, Petitt, and others, may make them wince; but we hope it may do them good. Should the whole affair be so overruled as to lead the Senate and the ACTION OF CONNECTICUT.

The Richmond Whig, speaking of the resolutions adopted by the Connecticut Legislature in reference to the Nebraska bill, says:—

House of Representatives to abolish the chaplaincy, and so effectually sever these unnatural ligaments which now unite the church and State, we shall have cause for unfeigned thanks to God.'

From the Baltimore Patriot.

DISUNION AT THE NORTH. Mr. Wendell Phillips is one of those ferocio

extent to which an unscrupulous fanaticism may go, is not very apt seriously to affect the nerves of Southern men. We are not to be deterred from insisting upon our equal rights under the Constitution, by any amount of bluster and bravado. Intimidation is, perhaps, the last thing to which we are disposed to yield. We are duly economical of our carcasses, but we consider a craven as large of abolition, he has been emboldened, to announce advances. other measures of mischief. He now advocate the dissolution of the Union.

'You cannot,' says Mr. Phillips, 'create an anti-slavery sentiment so durable, so unrelenting, so vigilant, that the government cannot outwit or undermine it; consequently, the only way in which you can save the slave, is so to arrange political circumstances that there shall be no such government in existence.'—[Our italies.]

Here is a declaration that the success of aboli-

The New York Tribune has signalized itself by arowing doctrines equally subversive of the Union. It declares the passage of the Nebraska bill 'tantamount to a civil Revolution, and an open declaration of War between Freedom and Slavery on the The following is an extract of a letter received by a distinguished member of Congress, dated Bristol (Va.) Station, May 9, 1854:

The following is an extract of a letter received by a distinguished member of Congress, dated till one or the other party finally and absolutely triumphs; and in urging opposition to the pastriumphs;' and in urging opposition to the pas-sage of this obnoxious law, uses the following lan-

produced, it proves to be the will of run-mad fanatics, who have received their commission and qualifications from some theological seminary, and not from God. The will of God is fully expressed in His word, and all that ministers are required to do, in connexion with the governments of the world, may be found expressed in the first and second verses of the second chapter of Paul's first letter to Timothy.

But our senators need not suppose that, although the signers of that protest may be termed legion,' they speak the sentiments of all the ministers—no, not even in New England; in evidence of which, I herewith send you a number of the Signs of the Times,' published by a minister of he Gospel, in the editorial columns of which you vill find a merited rebuke dealt out against these 1000 clearments and fanations and qualifications in the maintenance of the righteous cause.'

We do not pause to take into consideration the capacity of these Disunionists to carry out their threats. Perhaps if civil war should come, Mr. Phillips would be surrounded by a life-guard of ederly maiden ladies, and protected by a rampart of whalebone and cotton-wadding. His co-laborer in the cause might perhaps sell a file of old newspapers to aid in firing the Capital, but would scarcely march upon a war of invasion. Men who will 'hold their lives cheap in the maintenance of the righteous cause.'

Perhaps if civil war should come, Mr. Phillips would be surrounded by a life-guard of whalebone and cotton-wadding. His co-laborer in the cause might perhaps sell a file of old newspapers to aid in firing the Capital, but would scarcely march upon a war of invasion. Men who will 'hold their lives cheap in the maintenance of the righteous cause.'

3,000 clergymen, in which the editor is fully sustained by every minister and member composing his subscription list, which extends over every State and Territory on the continent:

Extract from the 'Signs of the Times,' devoted to the old school cause of the Baptist church, and published at Middletown, New York, of the date of April 1, 1854.

went!'
What does the record of these disgraceful ed at Middletown, New York, of the date of April 1, 1854.

Whith the political bearings of the Nebraska bill, and of all other bills before the Congress of the United States, we do not design to meddle, through our paper. We have higher and more sacred matters to dwell upon—matters which concern the kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. His kingdom is not of this world, and He has commanded the subjects of His kingdom to mark the distinction he has made between the church and the State—to render unto Cæsar the things which belong to Cæsar, and to God the things which belong to Cæsar, and to God the things which belong to Cæsar, and to God the things which belong to Cæsar, and to God the things which belong to God. As citizens of this world, we are commanded to be in subjection to the powers that be, because they are instituted of God. So far, therefore, as they do not infringe upon our inalienable rights of conscience, we are required by the authority of our Lord and master to be in subjection.

WHOLE NUMBER 1037. dence. What the South asks is principle. If slavery is to work out its destiny—flourish and decay—very well. If it is the instrument of Christian—

izing Africa—very well. If slavery cannot exist in Nebraska, or the people say it shall not—so be it. If a new State from Texas thinks fit to come in free, why let it come. In short, leave slavery as the framers of our Constitution found it—a social

nstitution interwoven with all the ramifications of

life, and a matter not to be interfered with .- Ibid.

No Union with Glaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATE AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

FF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second was

the STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—on engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress ! AND THEMENT

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF BLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

rovidence correspondence of the Gloucester Telegranh Let us hear some of the beautiful sentiments ut-Let us hear some of the beautiful sentiments ut-tered at the last Anti-Slavery meeting in New York, (uttered too, I am sorry to say, in the church of Rev. Mr. Chapin,) and say whether such language is calculated to promote the cause of the slave,— whether the slave has not reason to exclaim, 'God save me from my friends!' Mr. Garrison proposed

the following resolution: 'Resolved, That the one grand vital issue to be made with the Slave Power is, the dissolution of the existing

H. C. Wright said he liked that resolution very much. 'The only thing of importance,' said Mr. W., 'Is, the mass of the people venerate the Constitution. We should endeavor to do away with this. I think that I am a traitor to that Constitu-And this traitor to his country, in speaking zion, said, 'The Christian's God, as I think tion.' And this traitor to his country, in speaking of religion, said, 'The Christian's God, as I think often, is the most accursed of demons.' And in this strain the agitator went on to denounce everything good and holy, concluding with the sentiment that 'he should be glad to see slavery spread over the country, and white men sold; he would be glad to see share the country and white men sold; he would be glad to see Franklin Pierce sold as a slave.' Charming consistency this! Because slavery cannot be imconsistency this! Because slavery cannot be immediately abolished in a portion of the country, this friend of the slave would have the peculiar institution established throughout the entire land, and including all the people. So much for Horace Greeley's teaching. He would have the Capitol and all beneath it buried in one common ruin, rather than that his wishes should be defeated—Wright would have a great evil spread all over the nation, if it cannot be eradicated from a portion of it. What sublime moral philosophy!

What sublime moral philosophy!

And then the amiable Wendell Phillips said— And then the amiable Wendell Phillips said—
The only remedy for the slave is, in the destruction of this government. I challenge any man to
tell me what good this government has done for
us. If Phillips had asked what the Government
had not done, it might be answered that it had not
provided a rope and scaffold for their unblushing
treason. Edmund Quincy, too, said he hardly
knew of any government that he would not prefer
to live under, to this—the Constitution was a nullive a plurred and tattered parchment, and he lity, a blurred and tattered parchment, and he thought that it would be a good thing if it was destroyed. Quincy thought Russia a land of perfect freedom compared with this country. It is the land for just such knaves as he. The knout would

woon cure their treason.

We have indeed fallen upon strange times. In the National Councils we see a proposition introduced, calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the States, if it do not shake the integrity of the Union itself; and its friends using every effort to stifle discussion, to rob the representatives of the people of their right to be heard. Threats are ut-tered, the lie is given, and members throw off their coats to do personal violence one to another. In New York, in the church of God, treason is boldly preached, the Constitution denounced, a porti preached, the Constitution denounced, a portion of our countrymen held up as pirates and murderers,—even God defied, and the Bible scoffed at. An influential press deliberately considers whether it would be better that the Capitol should be fired by the torch of the incendiary, and all its immates destroyed,—better that confusion and discord should be the confusion and discord should be constructed by the confusion and discord should be confused by the reign, and the government break up in wild disor reign, and the government break up in wild disorder, than that the proposition in question should be consummated. In Boston and its vicinity, the 'Angel Gabriel' appears, and his mission upon earth is attended with excited mobs, who attack churches, mutilate the limbs of their fellow-beings; and night after night, mayors of cities and magistrates of towns are on duty, and soldiers at their posts under arms, in order to subdue riots occasioned by the rayings of a poor lunatic! Surely the d by the ravings of a poor lunatic! Surel imes are out of joint—and if there is nothing times are out of joint—and if there is nothing very alarming in all these outbreaks of passion, fanati-ism, and disorder, neither do they bode any good to the future tranquillity and happiness of the coun-ry.

THE ABOLITION HYENAS.

A letter from Washington to the New York Express, remarking upon the sour and indecent language which the cray malignants of the abolition party applied to Daniel Webster, during the late anniversary meeting at New York, observes that 'the disgraceful language applied by Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and other itinerant Abolition craters to Daniel Webster exites the astonishment ators to Daniel Webster, excites the astonishment orators to Daniel Webster, excites the associations of all persons who have any claim to be regarded as respectable members of society in this section of the Union. It is a frequent remark that such language would not be tolerated for an instant at a public meeting in any Southern city, notwithstanding Mr. Webster was a Northern man, and for the ing Mr. Webster was a Northern man, and for the greater portion of his public life regarded as an opponent of the South. Southern men naturally infer that public opinion at the North must have become lamentably demoralized, when even the ilustrious dead are not exempt in their graves from the foul-mouthed and sacrilegious abuse of self-styled "friends of the human race." "—Bosten

CUTANEOUS DEMOCRACY. Mr. Perkins-who represents (!) in this Con-

Mr. Perkins—who represents (!) in this Congress the district so long honorably represented by Preston King—in his speech on the Nebraska Bill, declared himself to be no Abolitionist, contended that the negro was of an inferior race, and believed that free negroes were a nuisance. He acknowledged that the state of Slavery was favorable to the increase of that race, and, though he had no objection to gentlemen holding slaves in Central America, he protested against their bringing the colored race into that portion of the country which had been dedicated to freedom.'

This is a precious specimen of Cutaneous De-This is a precious specimen of Cutaneous De-

ocracy. TAR AND PEATHERS

The Washington Sentinel, referring to an invita-on reported to have been extended to Henry Ward eecher to 'settle' in Washington city, says—

Beecher to 'settle' in Washington city, says—
'We doubt not, Beecher is impudent enough to essay to establish himself here, if money is to be made by it, notwithstanding his long career of vilification and abuse of this, and all American slaveholding communities. We know not what pay his Northern admirers might give him, though we can assure him that if, under pretence of preaching the Gospel, he undertakes to malign us after his old fashion, in our very midst, the people of Washington will pay him in tar and feathers, or some other similar currency. If he courts martyrdom, let him try the experiment.'

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JUNE 2, 1854.

ANOTHER SIMS CASE IN BOSTON—SLAVE HUNTING DEPENDED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET-CIVIL LIBERTY PROS-TRATE BEFORE MILITARY DESPOTISM-MASSACHUSETTS IN CHAINS, AND HER SUBJUGATION ABSOLUTE-THE DAYS OF 1776 RETURNED.

Since the Revolution of 1776, Boston has never witnessed such a popular excitement—the Commonwealth has never been so convulsed, through all the ramifications of society-as during the past week-and 'the end is not yet.' Our limits leave us no room for com ments-no room to record a tithe of what has transnired, to record which, in detail, would occupy a hundred columns. The facts must speak for themselves.

Pursuant to a warrant issued in this city on Wedner day, 24th inst., by United States Commissioner Edward G. Loring,—authorizing the arrest of Anthony Burns. a negro, an alleged fugitive from the 'service and labor of Charles F. Suttle, a merchant of Alexandria, Va.,the United States Marshal apprehended, on the evening of that day, at the corner of Brattle and Court streets the person named in the writ. Burns was noiselessly conveyed to the Court House, where he passed the night in the keeping of the Marshal. On Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, the United States Marshal made return of his doings to the Commissioner, who proceeded to investigate the case. Messrs. Seth J. Thomas and Edward G. Parker appeared as counsel for the claimant; and Messrs. Richard H. Dana, Jr., Charles M. Ellis and Robert Morris volunteered as counsel for the alleged slave. The official papers, embracing the customary powers of Attorney, &c., from the Court in Alexandria having been read, Mr. Parker read the complaint. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: MASSACHUSETTS DI

To the Marshal of our District of Massachusetts, or

In the name of the President of the United St America, you are hereby commanded forthwith to apprehend Anthony Burns, a negro man, alleged now to be in your District, charged with being a fugitive from labor, and with having escaped from service in the State of Virginia, if he may be found in your precinct, and have him forthwith before me, Edward G. Loring, and have him forthwith before me, Edward G. Loring, one of the Commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States for the said District, then and there to answer to the complaint of Charles F. Suttle of Alexandria, in the said State of Virginia, merchant, alleging, ander oath, that the said Anthony Burns, on the twenty-fourth day of March last, did, and for a long time prior thereto, had owed service and labor to him, the said Suttle, in the State of Virginia, under the laws thereof; and that while held to service there by said Suttle, the said Burns escaped from the said State of Virginia into the said State of Massachusetts; and that said Burns still owes service and labor to said and that said Burns still owes service and naor to said Suttle in the said State of Virginia; and praying that said Burns may be restored to him, said Suttle, in said State of Virginia, and that such further proceedings may then and there be had in the premises as are by law in such cases provided. Hereof fail not, and make due return of this writ, with your doings thereon, before me.

Witness my hand and seal, at Boston aforesaid, this

Witness my hand and seal, at Boston aforesaid, this

twenty-fourth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. EDW. G. LORING, Commissioner,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

DISTRICT SS., May 25, 1854.

Pursuant herewith, I have arrested the within named nthony Burns, and now have him before the Combissioner within named, for examination.

WATSON FREEMAN, U. S. Marshal.

On Thursday morning, the prisoner was arraigned before Commissioner Edward G. Loring, in the U. S. Court Room, upon a complaint alleging that he 'owed service and labor' to Col. Charles F. Suttle, a merchant of Alexandria, Va., having clandestinely escaped therefrom on the 24th of March last, when he left Virginia

Messrs. Seth J. Thomas and Edward G. Parker an peared as counsel for the claimant, and Mesers. Rich ard H. Dana, Jr., and Charles M. Ellis volunteered for the prisoner. Sundry legal papers, tending to es-tablish the claim, were exhibited to the Court; and, in addition, William Brent, a merchant of Richi testified to the ownership by Col. Suttle, and identified the prisoner as the human 'chattel.'

Mr. R. H. Dana, Jr., moved a postponement, on the ground that the prisoner was not prepared to make his

Mr. Parker opposed the postponement, on the ground he said, was willing to go back.

C. M. Ellis, Esq., also argued in favor of postpon ment. He stated that a decision, in so important a case should not be given until the fullest and fairest trial, and this they had a right to demand.

The prisoner having expressed his wish to have his trial postponed till he could obtain counsel, the Commissioner postponed the further consideration of the case until Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The prisoner was then remanded into the custody o the H. S. Marshal.

During the day on Friday, Court Square was filled with a deeply excited and most anxious multitude, bu no attempts were made to disturb the peace.

On Friday evening, at only a few hours' notice, as immense meeting of the citizens of Boston and vicinity
was held in Fancuil Hall, (far beyond the capacity of the building)-the thrilling proceedings of which may be found in subsequent columns. George R. Russell, Esq., of Boxbury, presided-a series of spirited resolufions was responded to with thunders of acclamationthe most prominent speakers being Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, whose efforts were never matches by Patrick Henry and James Otis, and will become fa mous in the World's History of Freedom. While Mr Phillips was carnestly discountenancing any contem-plated violence that night, a person in the gallery cried out with a stentorian voice, 'that a large body of ne groes were already storming the Court House, and attempting a rescue.' This made a general sensation but some shouted. 'It is a sell,' while others hurried to Court Square—the greater portion of the audience retiring in a quiet and orderly manner, apparently giving credit to the reported attack.

Entering upon the Eastern Avenue, in the space of a minute or two, several hundred people had collected and the officers in the building closed the doors. Pres ently there was a rush to the West side, and a crowd of several hundred persons was assembled upon the opposite sidewalk. Several heads appeared from the ndows in the third story, from one of which two pistals were discharged in quick succession.

This seemed to exasperate the crowd most intensely and a rush was made to the door. Finding that it would not yield readily, a piece of joist about ten feet long, seven inches wide, and two inches thick, was pro cured, and with it some six or eight strong men soon battered down the door. The menials of the kidnapper inside, all armed to the teeth, made a desperate resistance in the entry way, with clubs and cutlasses, and, just at this juncture, a dozen policemen from the Centre Watch House, arrived upon the ground, and, in a few moments arrested several persons, and took them to the Watch House. While thus engaged, several pistol shots were heard in the entry, by those outside, one of which, it was afterwards ascertained, had resulted in the death of one of the hired assassins of Liberty, in the employ of the kidnappers, named James Batche It is questionable whether he lost his life by design or misapprehension, as the entry was quite dark. The assault had no connection whatever with the Fancuil Hall meeting, and was the act of some half dozen impulsive and unreasoning persons, without plan or sys

After the arrests had been made, the crowd, although excited, remained quiet, but a Lex element was intr.

duced by the arrival of a military company. The Boston Artillery, Capt. Evans, were in the streets, for their When they marched up Court Street, the crowd at once supposed them to be the U. S. Marines, come to preserve order, and they were at once saluted with hisses, groams and other marks of derision. Capt. Evans, seeing an excited crowd, and not knowing anything of the disturbance, immediately marched his com-pany down the west side of the Court House, and halted the square, the crowd giving way. When the cause of the appearance of the company was explained, the crowd gave them three cheers, and the company retired

to their armory, and were dismissed. By order of the Mayor, the Boston Artillery and the ian Artillery were ordered out, and about midnight they took quarters in the City Hall, where they remained during the night, without further or-

pendence, with an order from the Marshal for the troops at that port to come to the city equipped for service, and at an early hour on Saturday, they were marched up State street, and quartered in the upper rooms of the Court House. Orders were also sent for the marines at the navy yard to come over, and a detachment of fifty men, most of them foreigners, were marched over in obedience to the summons; and shortly after, several companies of uniformed militia appeared upon the ground, and were afterwards quartered in various places

The Mayor remained at the Police Office all night, as that was the nearest point of information.

During Saturday forenoon, a crowd of persons, num bering at different times from two to three thousand persons, were assembled in the square about the Cour House No demonstration of violence were made, but several young men were arrested for making a noise, and for using language calculated to excite disorder The Mayor appeared upon the steps of the Court House, about eleven o'clock, and briefly addressed the crowd. He expressed regret at the assemblage, and warned the multitude, as good and peaceable citizens. to quietly go to their own homes, at the same time adding that a sufficient force was in readiness to preserve the public peace; and that, at all hazards, the laws of the city, the laws of the State and the laws of the United States should be maintained.

At 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the examination of the fugitive was resumed before Commissioner Loring Burns is a good looking negro, about 30 years of age and carries upon his person the marks and scars inflicted upon him by his brutal matser, who, we are told by a Virginia gentleman, who has known him for years bears the reputation of being the most inhuman master in the county, in which he resides. Burns was brought into Court, hand-cuffed and guarded by five desperate look fellows, all of whom were armed with revolvers, the handles of which protruded from the pockets of their coats. The passage-ways were all strongly guarded by the U.S. marines, and files of soldiers occupied all the

Seth J. Thomas and E. G. Parker, Esq. appeared counsel for the claimants, and Richard H. Dana, Jr. and Charles M. Ellis, Esq. for the fugitive, who asked for a further delay, for the purpose of preparing the case. This was strenuously resisted by the opposite counsel, on the ground that the law required the pro ceedings to be summary!

The Commissioner decided that the request for delay

was reasonable, and he adjourned the hearing until Monday, at 11 o'clock.

In the Police Court, at about two o'clock on Saturda afternoon, the nine alleged rioters were brought up for examination. They had, up to that hour, been kept in the Watch-house, and were then escorted over by a full guard of watchmen.

The complaint alleges that Albert G. Brown, Jr. John J. Roberts, Henry Howe, Martin Stowell, John Thompson, Walter Finney, John Wesley, Walter Bishop and Thomas Jackson, (the last four colored,) did, on the 26th inst., assault James Batchelder with a pistol, and him, the said Batchelder, did kill and murder.

The complaint was signed by Luther A. Ham, Deputy Chief of Police, and he moved that the case be post poned till Thursday, as it was not yet ascertained what

Charles G. Davis and J. A. Andrew, Esqs., who an peared for the defence, wished the examination to take place immediately; but the Court would not allow that. Mr. Davis suggested that, as some of the parties were rrested previous to the assault upon Batchelder, they Burgs, on Saturday night :could not be held responsible for the murder

cert, for a mutual purpose.

tion to discriminating between the parties now, and post- hands of whose officers he is now held as a slave. poned the hearing till 11 o'clock next day, Tuesday fore noon, intimating that if the government were not ready, was posted about the city:—

there would be a further postponement. The parties were then committed to jail, without bail, 'The man is not to be bought! He is still in t

implicated with the above party, and committed with out bail on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

On Tuesday, at 11 o clock.

On Tuesday, the accused were again brought before the Police Court. Geo. P. Sanger, District Attorney, pen. Let every man attend the trial.' appeared for the Government; and G. F. Farley, C. G. Davis, J. A. Andrew, M. H. Smith and Robert Morris for the defence. After considerable discussion, the case was postponed to Friday next.

persons have been arrested : John C. Cluer, Lewis Os-

violent struggle ensued. Wilson drew a dirk knife, but the officers wrested it from him, and succeeded in conveying him to the Centre Watch House, and subsequen ly to jail. He seized Mr. Tarleton by the throat, and did not release his grasp till he reached the Watch

About half-past 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, the Cadets, Col. Amory, were drawn up into line in Court Square, and Mayor Smith being introduced to the Company, made a brief and very appropriate speech, expressing his confidence in their efficiency and honesty of purpose, and remarking on the orderly spirit generally back to slavery. Square, and Mayor Smith being introduced to the Com manifested by the citizens.

There were apprehensions of violent attacks upon the houses of Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker of Saturday night. Every preparation was made for the

suppression of disorder, but none occurred.

At 9 o'clock the New England Guards, 49 guns, Capt Henshaw, came on duty and quartered at City Hall. It was stated that the Light Guard were in their armory. The Cadets were quartered at the Albion. Sergeants Guards of the Light Dragoons and Lancers were as their armories. Orders were given that, in case of any outbreak, the military should report to General Ed-

On Sunday, the most perfect order was observed. but Court Square was the centre of curiosity, and thousands visited the spot during the day and evening,the whole city being deeply moved.

On Sunday forenoon, the following request was placed on each pulpit of Boston and vicinity :-

"Anthony Burns, now in prison, and in danger of being sent into slavery, most earnestly asks your prayers, and those of your congregation, that God would remember him in his great distress, and deliver him from his peril.
From Rev. Mr. Grimes and Deacon Pitts, at Burns'

This request was very generally complied with, and

in some instances very earnestly. The city was comparatively quiet on Monday. The Chief of Police caused ropes to be stretched across the avenues to Court Square, and all persons not having

business within were excluded. There was, however,

the day, but there was no attempt at disturbance. At a quarter past 12, M., a deputation of the friends of liberty from Worcester, about three hundred in number, marched into Court Square in procession, two by night, outside the Court House, and, throughout the two. The appearance of this body of men from the whole evening and night, an additional strong force rural districts created some excitement among the outwas inside, fully armed, and prepared for any emer-siders, who cheered them with a will. It also excited some sensation in the Court room, but no act of violence

> The Worcester delegation held a meeting at the lower hall of the Tremont Temple, Dr. Martin, of Worcester, presiding, where speeches were made by W. L. Garrison, S. P. Hanscom, and others.

> During the afternoon, the silk banner of the delegation, having upon it this inscription- Worcester Free dom Club-Warm Hearts and Fearless Souls-True to the Union and Constitution'; and on the revers 'Freedom National-Slavery Sectional! Liberty. E quality, Fraternity ! '-having thereon the figure of the Goddess of Liberty-while being exhibited in Court Square, was audaciously seized and carried off by the Police. Also two placards to this effect- Shall Freedom or Slavery Triumph? Let Massachusetts speak. Surely, this is Russian despotism ! Subsequently, the Worcester delegation demanded

> their banner, and it was restored. It was again exhibited, but quickly torn down.

The following official notice was placarded throughou the city :-

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, May 27, 1854. Under the excitement that now pervades the city, you are respectfully requested to co-operate with the Municipal authorities in the maintenance of peace and good order.

The laws must be obeyed, let the conse

be what they may. J. V. C. SMITH, Mayor. At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, Alderma

Williams offered the following order :-That his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby in That his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby in-structed to notify Hon. Peleg Sprague, Judge of the District Court of the United States, to discontinue the use of the Court House, in Court Square, as the place of confinement for any fugitive slave, and that he also be directed to order the United States Marines, now staoned in said building, to be removed from thence, so hat the proceedings of the State Courts may not be atterupted, and that the same be attended to forth-

Alderman Williams, in offering the order, stated that he put it forth as a peace measure, and thought that the trial of the fugitive should be held at the Navy Yard,

A few remarks were made by other members of the Board, when the vote was taken on the passage, which resulted as follows :- Yeas-Aldermen Williams, Washburn, Allen. Nays-Aldermen Dunham, Munroe, Drake and his Honor the Mayor.

The Washington Union says that the President he telegraphed to the U.S. Marshal at Boston, saying that his conduct in the matter of the slave case was fully approved by the Government, and that the law must

The Commonwealth of Monday afternoon had the following special despatch :-New York, May 29, 1854. Brothers and Citizen f Boston! Deliver not the oppressed into the hand

of Boston! 'Deliver not the oppressed into the ham of the oppressor!' 'Liberty or death!'

MANY CHRISTIANS OF NEW YORK. During this protracted trial, the Vigilance Commit tee have been in constant session, 'leaving no stone

unturned,' and exerting themselves to the utmost to baffle the slave hunter, and deliver the prey out of his hand. They have spared no expense nor labor. FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM OF FRIDAY NIGHT. Th

funeral of James Bachelder, who was killed in defending slave-catchers on Friday night, took place from Charles town on Sunday afternoon. There were but few person present, except the immediate friends of the family.

The following is the form of the condition on which the sum of \$1200 was subscribed for the purchase of

Mr. Ham replied that the parties were acting in con-bert, for a mutual purpose.

We, the undersigned, agree to pay Anthony Burns or order, the sum set against our respective names for the purpose of enabling him to obtain his freedom from the United States Government, in the

Col. Suttle having backed out, the following placard

The parties were then committed to jail, without bail, slave pen in the Court House! The kidnapper to await the time for examination.

After the above examination, a man by the name of John Morrison was brought in on the same charge, as implicated with the above party, and committed with—he then claimed more, and the bargain was broker then claimed more, and the bargain was broken off! The kidnapper breaks his agreement, although

Also, the following :-

Fellow-Citizens of Massach Consider! Last Saturday, the Kidnapper's Counsel, (Seth J. Thomas and Edward G. Parker,) drev was postponed to Franky near.

George Palmer, one of the persons arrested in Court
Square, on Saturday forenoon, has been committed to
jail charged with assaulting an officer.

A nost mortem examination of the body of Mr.Batch-A post mortem examination of the body of Mr. Batchelder was held on Saturday, and it was ascertained that
he was not shot, but stabbed, the wound being six inches deep. It is stated that when he was wounded, he exclaimed, 'I am stabbed.'

Besides those previously mentioned, the following Besides those previously mentioned, the following persons have been arrested: John C. Cluer, Lewis Osgood, James Bellows, Thomas Forrety, Charles H. Crickpersons have been arrested: John C. Cluer, Lewis Osgood, James Bellows, Thomas Forrety, Charles H. Crickray, James Cunningham and Joseph Brown.

While Wm. C. Fay, Esq., was conversing with a
prisoner, on Saturday, his remarks excited the ire of a
stout negro named Wilson Hopewell, who struck Mr.
Fay. Officers Tarleton and Cook, who had been watching his movements, immediately arrested him, when a
ing his movements, immediately arrested him, when a
ing his movements, immediately arrested him, when
is likest targels ensued. Wilson drew a dirk knife, but
well take his slave back to Virginia! Monday morning, May 20, 1854.

The following was also placarded :-

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE-TO THE PUBLIC. Anthon Burns, the alleged fugitive, this morning stated to us that he was arrested upon the false charge of robbing a jeweller's shop! That the statement that he wished, or is willing to return to slavery

That he never so stated to any person.

(Signed) May 26, 1854.

The trial of the alleged fugitive was continued fro day to day, until Wednesday afternoon-when, all th evidence on both sides having been heard, and the plea of counsel made, the Con aissioner postponed the de livery of his decision until Friday, at 9 o'clock. THI DAY, therefore, is to determine the fate of the victim perchance, the destinies of millions. Boston has known

no day equal to it in her eventful history. It is extensively hoped and believed that decision wil be favorable to poor Burns. In the indictment, it averred that he escaped from Virginia on the 24th o March last. Several witnesses for the defence unequivocally testified that he had been employed in Boston, different times, from the 4th to the 10th of March. vidence was adduced to offset this. Legally, there

fore. Burns has a right to his discharge; morally, to send him into slavery, on any pretence, is to commit

THE CRIME OF CRIMES.

When CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

You have called me to this platform—

Square this morning, and there remain until Liberty or glad, fellow-citizens, to hear your loud applause when

from the disgrace of having a man who claimed the protection of her laws, taken by violence from her meropolis, and consigned to perpetual slavery. So intense we are worthy of our city government : whether we are

clock, by S. E. Sewall, Esq., and the following persons gins. I am against 'squatter sovereignty' in Nebraswere chosen officers of the meeting :

President-George R. Russell, Esq. of Roxbury. Vice Presidents-Samuel G. Howe, Wm. B. Spooner, Francis Jackson, Timothy Gilbert, Rev. Mr. Grimes, of this morning, and stood with him face to face. Boston ; Francis W. Bird, of Walpole ; Albert G. arrested early in the evening, night before last, as he

Only the day before, he had said that a fugitive slave of Boston, you ratify the verdict of Fancuil Hall towould never be arrested in and taken from Boston. He was mistaken in part; God grant that he might not be (Sensation, followed by enthusiastic cheers.)

I say, Mr. Chairman, the first man admitted to that slaveholder, that he would count his slaves on Bunker room was Col. Suttle, of Virginia. What right had he Hill, will not be mere words if this thing is consummat- there? None at all-none whatever! The unfortu ed. Slavery, he said, has thrown off the mask and nate man was carried into Court before an infamou

New England, of Faneuil Hall, are slave catchers; in the streets of Boston, finds his first enemy in a Judg whether they are willing to do what it debases a man at of Probate. (Nine groans for him were given, with cor

crifices enough, but it is hoped that there will be an sachusetts, and demand that such a Judge of Probaand to it when Haiti, Cuba, and other islands shall have shall no longer disgrace the State. (Cries of 'good, come a part of the Union, and the area of freedom 'good,' and loud applause.) have been extended by voting in new slave States. There were days when there were almost incredible -for what? To question the man ;-to find out wheth persecutions here; when the whipping-post, the pillory er he would acknowledge himse f a slave; to take adful faith; but there were doubtless men who look- The master, the slaveholder, the kidnapper, is admitted ed on with dislike, and hoped eternal ustice might to see him. Not one single friend,sweep it away, as it has, to remain in memory only, ployer, nor his clergyman, nor any body, could be ad-

back on the great institution of to-day as a barbarity. Loring had granted a couple of days' delay, in order tinction of party, to protest against a great wrong, not to be admitted to him. 'No, sir,' said the Marsha to counsel violence. For himself, he had hoped to live 'you cannot see him. I do not admit any body but his Power had become more and more intolerable, until it had come to this, that Massachusetts law and the Massachusetts law an sachusetts Constitution, were powerless to protect citianswer; he had none other to make. That is one-sided zens of our Commonwealth within her own borders. justice in the State of Massachusetts. That room has Mr. Russell's remarks were received with frequent been open at any time to the slaveholders, that they

meeting. He denounced in terms of just severity the service tools of the slave power, who were the hired to see him. It was but by chance that he had counsel to see him. agents and employees of the kidnapper, and held up to the scorn of the audience, the pusillanimity and hypocri-sy of the Boston papers in regard to the kidnapping of into the court-room, and offered their services, to pre-Burns. The papers, he said, published this morning as serve him from the hands of the man-hunters. This The slave had declared that he had no wish or desire to over the city of Boston at the present n go back, and yet the newspapers had refused to contradict the statements they had made, unless they did it in by his master—surrounded with jailors—dragged into their advertising columns and received pay for so doing.

Court at the earliest hour—about to be hurried into they were willing to lie for nothing, but could only be slavery, without friends, a moment of deliberation, or prevailed upon to tell the truth by being paid for it. the aid of counsel—this is Boston !

John L. Swift, Esq., of Cambridge, then took the stand, and delivered an eloquent address, which stirred Massachusetts has a statute, made to meet this very the hearts of that vast audience to the highest pitch of indignant enthusiasm. He said, we have amongst us now incarcerated within five minutes walk of this hall. placed before a jury to say how much, if any thing, a To-morrow morning he will be given up to the scoundrel kidnapper is entitled to. Mr. Freeman puts his foo who claims him, and I come to ask what you are going against the door of that slave pen, and defies the State

Several voices-Fight, fight ! and cheers.

God that the city government of Boston is for him. 'good,' 'good,' and loud cheers.) (Tremendous applause and loud cheering.) The speaker said that the alleged fugitive was held in the Court Virginia conquers Massachusetts. ('No.' 'Never.' House, without law and against the Constitution. Con- If that man leaves the city of Boston, Massachusetts i stitution! there is no Constitution. On Monday last it a conquered State. There is not a State in the Unionreceived one hundred and thirteen stabs, and died under not one, even the basest-that would submit to have the operation. If that man can walk abroad as a free- that fugitive slave leave it. New York has her Syraman, then Faneuil Hall has a right to stand where it cuse to point to, where Jerry was sent to Canada does. This is a contest between liberty and slavery, (Loud applause.) Illinois has her Chicago to point to, and I, for one, am on the side for liberty.

lowing series of Resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That the People of Massachusetts

late passage of the Nebraska bill, that no faith is to be kept with freedom; so, in the name of the living God, and on the part of the North, we declare that, henceforth and forever, no compromises have any feeling about it, let me say to you that I ha

Wendell Phillips then came forward amid the m iferous cheers, and spoke as follows :--

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS

You have called me to this platform for what? T Whatever may be the result, let it transpire in THE you wish to know what I want? I want that man set PRESENCE OF THE PEOPLE. Let them fill Court free in the streets of Boston. (Great cheering.) I was Square this morning, and there is there is to be my friend, Mr. Swift, recognized the fact, that to-day, any chance for the slave-hunter? the city government is on our side. (Applause.) GREAT MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL. they had only been so earlier! If the city police had been ordered then, as they are ordered now, not to life SPEECHES OF WENDELL PHILLIPS AND
THEODORE PARKER.

On Friday evening, Fancuil Hall was filled to overflowing, with the people of Boston and vicinity, to consetts thank Boston for his liberty and life. (Three cheen

Fellow-citizens, to-morrow is to determine whether

was the feeling of the community, that multitudes who wished to get in were unable to find room.

The meeting was called to order at half past 7 o'- that when law ceases, the sovereignty of the people beka, and I am against kidnapper sovereignty in the streets of Boston. (Great applause.) Yet, that is just the state of things to-day. I went to see that poor man Browne, of Salem ; Gershom B. Weston, of Duxbury ; was returning from his work, by seven men, with the T. W. Higginson, of Worcester; Charles Ellis, of Rox- customary lie that he was taken up for breaking into a bury; Samuel Wales, Jr., Samuel Downer, Jr.

store, and that if he would submit quietly, and be ex
Secretaries—William I. Bowditch and Robert Moramined for half an hour, there would be no difficulty. And with that lie, he was got into the Court House Mr. Russell made an effective address upon taking and there, between four walls, with a dozen special offi the chair. He said, among the contingencies to which cers, under Marshal Freeman, about him, the pretence a man is liable, he should have said, yesterday, the last was dropped, and his master appeared. Mark me! his was, that he should be asked to preside over a meeting master appeared. (Cries of 'No!' 'He has no to consider the arrest of a fugitive slave in Boston. master.') See to it, fellow-citizens, that in the streets

ed. Slavery, he said, has thrown off the mask and avowed the object of making one great slave country here. We have yielded and yielded—until compromise has become concession, and concession has become a district of the special protection of orphans; and he knows so grace. The question arises, whether the men of Boston, of friendless and orphaned fugitive, who has sought refuge he South to do?

Law-enduring, law-loving New England has made sanext winter, that we go before the Legislature of Ma But, Mr. Chairman, I said Col. Suttle was admitte

and the gallows waited continually for men of doubt- vantage of his fear, of his confusion, of his ignorance ! as the wonder and execration of posterity.

mitted to converse with him. I went this morning,
Thus will it be with our children, who shall yet look
with his clergyman, to Marshal Freeman, after Mr. The meeting, he said, had been called without dis- that he might consider what he should do, and we asked might mould, and overawe, and bully, and catch in his Francis W. Bird, Esq., of Walpole, next addressed the talk, and confuse the poor trembling fugitive; but of fact that the slave wanted to go back with his master. am telling you as a specimen of kidnapper sovereignty

Well, gentlemen, we sued out a writ. The State of of Massachusetts. I say again, when law ceases in the city of Boston, it is time for the sovereignty of the peo-The Constitution of the United States is, I be- ple to begin. (Repeated cheers.) The city government lieve, for the fugitive, continued Mr. Swift, and I thank stands neutral; let us govern the city. (Cries of

The question to-morrow is, fellow-citizens, whether the home of Mrs. Douglass, where she rescued a slave Mr. Swift was followed by Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, from his hunters; and young Wisconsin, the youthful who offered for the consideration of the meeting, the fol- daughter of New England, can point to the hundred men of Racine, who marched to Wilwaukie, and took a slave out of the hands of the kidnappers., (Great aphaving declared in the first article of their Consti- plause.) The Buckeye State of Ohio has placed an unhaving declared in the first article of their Consti-tution that 'all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights,'—are solemnly bound to stand by their declarations, come what may, by refusing to recognize the existence of any man as a slave on the soil of the old Bay State.

Plause.) The Buckeye State of Onio has placed an un-dying star on her State arms, for she, too, has rescued a slave. And Pennsylvania, that repudiatelets, has more than paid the world for her repudia-tion, for she actually shot the slave-hunter, Gorsuch, down. (Great cheering.) I used to blush, fellow-citi-2. Resolved, That the perfidious seizure of An-

2. Resolved, That the perfidious seizure of Anthony Burns, in this city, on Wednesday evening last, on the lying pretence of having committed a crime against the laws of this State—his imprisonment as an alleged fugitive slave in the Court House, under guard of certain slave-catching ruffans—and his contemplated trial as a piece of property to-morrow morning—are outrages never to be sanctioned, or tamely submitted to.

3. Resolved, That the time has come to declare and to demonstrate the fact, that no slaveholder can carry his prey from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. did,' said old Tristram, 'and you settled it for me the 4. Resolved, That, (in the language of Algernon year before. I want to find out now which way you Sidney.) 'that which is not just is not law, and that mean to stick.' (Laughter.) Now, fellow citizens, which is not law ought not to be obeyed.' which is not law ought not to be obeyed.'

5. Resolved, That, leaving every man to determine for himself the mode of resistance, we are united in the glorious sentiment of our revolutionary fathers. 'Resistance to tyrants is chedience to God.'

6. Resolved, That, of all tyrants who have ever cursed the earth, they are the most cruel and beastly, who deny the natural right of a man to his own body—of a father to his own child—of a husband to his own wife; whose traffic is in human flesh and to the precedent of Thomas Sims 2 (Na.) body—of a father to his own child—of a husband to his own wife; whose traffic is in human flesh and broken hearts; who defend chattel slavery as a divine institution; and who declare it to be their unalterable purpose indefinitely to extend and formulaterable purpose indefinitely to extend and f over to perpetuate their infernal oppression.

7. Resolved, That as the South has decreed, in the before, when we exhibited such love for the increase of the control of the period of t should be made with slavery.

8. Resolved, That nothing so well becomes Fanucil Hall as the most determined resistance to a bloody and overshadowing despotism.

9. Resolved, That no man's freedom is safe, untail two fugitives are taken out of the city of Boston that if two fugitives are taken out of the city of Boston. within three years, I have talked to no purpose at all less all men are free.

10. Resolved, That it is the will of God that every man should be free; we will as God wills; God's heel of that, claiming a fugitive slave is like spitting in his face when you have got him down.

Gentlemen, when I heard of this slave case, I confes I despaired. When I heard he was incarcerated in tho

four walls where Thomas Sims was confined, my in sunk within me. But to-day, I went to look eye, a noble, intelligent, honest, Christian. ho, when we spoke to him of the lies in the news replied so tersely, so pithily, so comprehens I wanted to go back, sir, why am I here?' I to courage renewed. It was a plea that none of your resist. See to it, every man of you that love less that you watch these things so closely that you on h into that man's eyes. (Applause.) When he for his trial, get a sight of him. (Renewed applied for his triat, get a sight of his trial, get a sight of his When he comes out of his trial, get a sight of his (Great cheering.) Wherever he stands in the street oston, don't lose sight of him-I don't mean to. thusiastic cheers.) I tell you, fellow citizene, the nothing like the mute eloquence of a suffering non stir your hearts to do your duty as children of fun Hall. (Applause.) I want you to see himof you. I want you to be wherever he is, and I will h the result. (Cheers.) When you adjourn, be like friend who has just addressed you, (J. L. Swill,) perpetual guard. What I mean is, that if this pe acrament of slavery or liberty is to be celebrated us see it—let us watch it. If, fellow citizens, thesh of Boston are to be so often desecrated by the sight of returning slave, let us have it to tell to our el that we actually stood and saw it done-if it is a

lone. (Cries of ' Never, never !') Fellow citizens, I will not detain you any (Cries of 'Go on ! Go on !') But there is no me Fancuil Halls. Fancuil Hall is not here. I do cnow these pictures ; I do not know these walls, where, to-morrow, the children of Oris and Hancock to prove that they are not bastards. (Applame nw a young Virginian this afternoon, and he w Why, you could not do such a thing as this in For God's sake, let us make Boston worth in. (Cheers.) My friend, the Chairman, mys hel to live and die in a land of liberty. If he lives over morrow, and a slave warrant is executed in State stre

longer in a land of liberty.

Fellow citizens, my resolution is this. We have right to the noble language of those resolutions. ave no right to say that this thing is an insult city of Boston. It is not. It is no insult. The and tame submission of the city of Boston to the h napping of Thomas Sims, forfeits the right to call in insult. My resolution is, for one, that I will be to behave in this case, that we shall wipe off the of Thomas Sims, so that no kidnapper shall again a to show his face in the city of Boston. (Cries of Goal and cheers.) Make your resolution, as I do. See man for yourselves; and never lose sight of hin, long as his feet rest on Massachusetts soil. Who are ave to that? (Clamorous shouts of 'Aye, aye,' and a husiastic applause.)

When Mr. Phillips had concluded his eloquent seed Rev. Theodore Parker, being loudly called for, caneir ward and addressed the assembled multitude, to in

SPEECH OF REV. THEODORE PARKER

Fellow-subjects of Virginia-(Loud eries of 'No

no,' and ' you must take that back !') Fillowei tens of Boston, then-('Yes,' 'yes,')-I come to codole with you at this second disgrace which is heard on the city made illustrious by some of these faces that were once so familiar to our eyes. (Alluding to the portraits which once hung conspicuously in Famil Hall, but which have been removed to obecure and asof-the-way locations.) Fellow-citizens-A deed win Virginia commands has been done in the city of John Hancock and the 'brace of Adamses.' It was done by a Boston hand. It was a Boston man who issued to warrant : it was a Boston Marshal who put it in cast tion ; they are Boston men who are seeking to kidne for ever and ever. It is our fault that it is so. Eit years ago, a merchant of Boston 'kidnapped a many at 12 o'clock,-at the noon of day,-and the next in mechanics of this city exhibited the half eagles the had received for their share of the spoils in endant brother man. You called a meeting in this hall. was as crowded as it is now. I stood side by side vit my friend and former neighbor, your honorable and as ble Chairman to-night, (loud cheers,) and that me been imprisoned for that sacred cause in the dungent of Poland, (Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE.) stood here and it troduced to the audience that 'old man elegant JOHN OHINCY ADAMS. (Lond cheers.) It was the lat napped in Boston. There is even no picture of Jon QUINCY ADAMS to-night! A Suffolk Grand Jury cool find no indictment against the Boston merchant for his napping that man. ('Shame,' 'shame.') If Bosts had spoken then, we should not have been here to night We should have had no Fugitive Slave Bill. When the Bill passed, we fired a hundred guns. Don't you re member the Union meeting, held in this very hall? man stood on this platform,—he is a Judge of the Stpreme Court now, -and he said-When a certain 'Brerend gentleman' is indicted for periury, I should B to ask him how he will answer the charge? And who that 'Reverend gentleman' rose, and asked-'Do you want an answer now to your question? ' Fancuil His cried out- 'No.' 'no.'- 'Throw him over!' Fancuil Hall spoken then, on the side of Truth and Freedom, we should not now be the subjects of Virgir ia. Yes, we are the vassals of Virginia. It reaches its arm over the graves of our mothers, and it kidney men in the city of the Puritans, over the graves of Sas uel Adams and John Hancock. [Cries of 'shame! Shame ! ' so I say, but who is to blame ? 'There' no North,' said Mr. Webster. There is none. South goes clear up to the Canada line. No, gentle men, there is no Boston, to-day. There was a festal once. Now, there is a North suburb to the city of a exandria,-that is what Boston is. [Laughter.] As you and I, fellow-subjects of the State of Virginia [Cries of ' no,' ' no,']-I will take it back when you how me the fact is not so-Men and brothers, (brill ers, at any rate,) I am an old [?] man; I have been burrahs and cheers for liberty many times ; I have not seen a great many deeds done for liberty. I ask you are we to have deeds as well as words? [' Yes,' 'yes,

and loud obeers.] Now, brethren, you are brothers at any rate, whether citizens of Massachusetts or subjects of Virginiaam a minister)-and, fellow-citizens of Boston, the are two great laws in this country; one of them is the LAW OF SLAVERY; that law is declared to be a 'find ity.' Once the Constitution was formed 'to establish justice, promote tranquillity, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' Now, to Constitution is not to secure liberty; it is to extend if very into Nebraska; and when slavery is establish there, in order to show what it is, there comes a sheri from Alexandria, to kidnap a man in the city of Bor ton, and he gets a Judge of Probate, in the County of Suffolk, to issue a writ, and a Boston man to exceed that writ! [Cries of 'shame,' 'shame.']

Slavery tramples on the Constitution; it treads down State rights. Where are the rights of Massachusetts A Fugitive Slave Law Commissioner line got them in his pocket. Where is the trial by jury? Washin Freeman has it under his Marshal's staff. Where is the great right of personal replevin, which our father wrested, several hundred years ago, from the tyrans who once lorded it over Great Britain? Judge Sprage trod it under his feet! Where is the sacred right habens corpus? Deputy Marshal Riley can crush it s his bands, and Boston does not say any thing against it Where are the laws of Massachusetts forbidding edifices to be used as prisons for the incarceration (fixgitives? They, too, are trampled under foot. Sare ry is a finality."

These men came from Virginia, to kidnap a sas

here. Once, this was suburb of Alexandria agitive slave from Be hem; they had to p her had to call out days to do it. Now, ubjects of Virginia, tound the Court Hou ith it. I was told, he city said to twent the employment of the Great applause.] hey received that urrahed, and gave ly friend here would wer you to-night, if coner to the Mayor. when he was asked to at he regretted the usly engaged. If h en the man was retted it, and that he slave. [Loud ay n that he has got hich will authorize d act it out in Far e slave agents, no ve, in the day ti ound the Court Hos atted in Fancuit Ho n carry this man Voices- They can I say, there are tw the slave law. T e United States ; i is the law of ever fian whom the M ere is another la s described, in las rms. It is the lav ev are right, and Now, gentlemen, and I had fathers-

JUNE S

tirred up those fa emen, once it came re. What did yo ey said, in the las your resolutions, Cheers.) They did call it law, and t ighty years ago, wo hey took the Comm air of his head ; th notent sort, (cheers, hat he would not is in-law of the Gov val master, exceed nd once very popul m swear not to ex is oath, and the str ou know what that nce of the people bsolute justice into on law. You kno Well, gentlemen, n. (it is a very onger than law. rleston from Bos il, and kept there Boston black me ricked example, so When Mr. Hoar, one ow-citizens, was of this iniquition

> is every where. lity ; and that ! ms, and you can p Gentlemen, I a wards it. (Appla a are going to do ways of manag body. Be sure man in Boston, o m; and if we ste hat this man shall eithout shooting a planse,)-then ! propose that whe tare, to-morrow are in favor ands. (A large any voices cried o o you propose to g ot a vote. We she clock to-morrow Considerable con

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CONCLUDING

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Well, gentlemen,

FELLOW-CITIZENA at we are going t a are going to vi not do it by goi ive them a cont it, fellow-citizen insulting a kidn t wanted at the ! my Burns by go man here, who justice; if there rifice anything v-citizens, I pled one to-night, I wo Revere House. I do not profess, age, but I have a all not be found -that whenever slave from the he cers of the law, te or any man, I ver had, has gone all, then, fellowto win it with e do not skulk.

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Once, this was Boston; now, it is a Northern here. Once, this was boston; now, it is a Northern subarb of Alexandria. At first, when they carried a abaro of Assertion Boston, they thought it was a diffiof thing to do it. They had to get a Mayor to help them; they had to put chains round the Court House; had to call out the 'Sims Brigade'; it took nine ave to do it. Now, they are so confident that we are ubjects of Virginia, that they do not even put chains and the Court House; the police have nothing to do with it. I was told, to-day, that one of the officers of with 11. the city said to twenty-eight policemen, If any man in the employment of the city meddles in this business, he will be discharged from service, without a hearing. forest applause.] Well, gentlemen, how do you think Great appliance, and the declaration? They shouted, and they received harraned, and gave three cheers. [Renewed applause.] harraned, and gave three sources [Achieved appliause.]
My friend here would not have the honor of presiding My triend nere was a special to the honor or presiding over you to night, if application had been made a little ner to the Mayor. Another gentleman told me that. when he was asked to preside at this meeting, he said that he regretted that all his time to-night was previusly engaged. If he had known it earlier, he said, he night have been able to make arrangements to preside. When the man was arrested, he told the Marshal he when the man that his sympathies were wholly with regretted R, and appliance.] Fellow-citizens, remem-the slave. [Loud appliance.] Fellow-citizens, remem-ber that word. Hold your Mayor to it, and let it be seen that he has got a background, and a foreground. which will authorize him to repeat that word in public, and act it out in Fancuil Hall. I say, so confident are the slave agents, now, that they can carry off their slave, in the day time, that they do not put chains ound the Court House: they have got no soldiers biletted in Faneuil Hall, as in 1851. They think they can carry this man off, to-morrow morning, in a cab. (Voices-'They can't do it.' 'Let's see them try.']

I say, there are two great laws in this country. One the slave law. That is the law of the President of the United States; it is the law of the Commissioner it is the law of every Marshal, and of every meanest uffin whom the Marshal bires to execute his behests. There is another law, which my friend, Mr. Phillips. has described, in language such as I cannot equal, and therefore shall not try ; I only state it in its plainest terms. It is the law of the people, when they are sure they are right, and determined to go ahead. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, there was a Boston once, and you

and I had fathers-brave fathers; and mothers who stirred up those fathers to manly deeds. Well, gentlemen, once it came to pass that the British Parliament enacted a 'law'-they called it law-issuing stamps here. What did your fathers do on that occasion They said, in the language of Algernon Sydney, quoted in your resolutions, 'that which is not just is not law, and that which is not law ought not to be obeyed.'-(Cheers.) They did not obey the stamp act. They did seall it law, and the man that did call it a law, here, ghty years ago, would have had a very warm coat of ar and feathers on him. They called it an 'act,' and ey took the Commissioner who was here to execute it took him solemnly, manfally,-they didn't harm a hair of his head : they were non-resistants, of a very otent sort, (cheers,) and made him take a solemn oath hat he would not issue a single stamp. He was brothin-law of the Governor of the State, the servant of a uyal master, exceedingly respectable, of great wealth, and once very popular; but they took him, and made swear not to execute his commission; and he kept his oath, and the stamp act went to its own place, and ou know what that was. (Cheers.) That was an inance of the people going behind a wicked law to enact absolute justice into their justice, and making it com-Well gentlemen, in the South there is a public opin

on, (it is a very wicked public opinion,) which is onger than law. When a colored seaman goes to arleston from Boston, he is clapped instantly into I and kept there until the vessel is ready to sail, and Sesten merchant or master must pay the bill, and the Roston black man must feel the smart. That is a wicked example, set by the State of South Carolina. When Mr. Hoar, one of our most honored and respected fellow-citizens, was sent to Charleston, to test the legalty of this iniquitious law, the citizens of Charleston ordered him off the premises, and he was glad to escape to save himself from further insult. There was no vionce, no guns fired. That is an instance of the strength public opinion-of a most unjust and injunitious nub-

applause,)-then he won't go back. Now, I am going propose that when you adjourn, it be to meet at Court more, to-morrow marning at nine o'clock. As many as are in favor of that motion will raise their ands. (A large number of hands were raised, but any voices cried out, ' Let's go to-night,' ' let's pay visit to the slave-catchers at the Revere House, etc.) you propose to go to the Revere House to-night, then Adams. show your hands. (Some hands were held up.) It is not a vote. We shall meet at Court Square, at nine clock to-morrow morning.

Considerable confusion then occurred, the audience ning undecided what course to pursue; when Mr Phillips again took the platform, and spoke as follows:

CONCLUDING REMARKS OF MR. PHILLIPS. FELLOW-CITIZENS: Let us remember where weare, and what we are going to do. You have said, to-night, that you are going to vindicate the fair fame of Boston. You o not do it by going to groan before the Court House. ive them a coat of tar and feathers.] You do not it, fellow-citizens, by attempting the impossible feat of insulting a kidnapper. (Great cheering.) We are It wanted at the Revere House. We do not help Anthony Burns by going to the Court-House. If there is any man here, who has got an arm ready in the cause f justice; if there is any man here who is ready to mifice anything for the liberty of an oppressed man, he is to do it to-morrow. (Great applause.) No, fellow-citizens, I pledge you that if I thought it would be one to-night, I would go first to the Court-House, or the Revere House.

I do not profess, fellow-citizens, any amount of conrage, but I have always professed this, and I think I all not be found wanting-I trust in God I shall not be-that whenever there is a fair opportunity of saving a slave from the hands of those who call themselves the flicers of the law, by trampling under foot any statets or any man, I will be ready to help any hundred men to do it. (Loud cheers.) Whatever reputation I ever had, has gone long ago. (Loud cries of ' No! No!') Well, then, fellow-citizens, if I ever have any, I have get to win it with you to-morrow, in open daylight. We do not skulk. It is for Marshal Tukey to skulk lown State-street, between sunlight and moonlight; t when the sons of Fancuil Hall take that man out of the hands of the kidnapper, they shall do it in the face of the san. I believe that the sympathies of the best in the city are with us. I believe, and you will believe when a radical like me affirms it, I believe even the bank vaults of State street are ready for the rescue of Anthony Burns. I believe that the Whigs, callous as they are by long kicking, have been kicked once too often, (laughter and appliause,) and that they now sym-pathize with us. Why, a friend of mine has said and let him believe it who can-that John H. Pierson tays the fugitive shan't go back. (Three very feeble beers were given for John H. Pierson.) I will join in

those cheers when, instead of saying so, he does some- Prince of the Devil,' howled at the idea that there was

Fellow-citizens, do you suppose that that man could be carried by Marshal Freeman from this platform down to that door? ('No, no.') Well, it is in your power so to block every access and exit from that Court House, that it shall not be possible to carry him out of it, except by your permission. You can do it. Five hundred resolute men among you can do it. The best Then you 'REMEMBER' the kidnappers came here the court of the court men in the city, as you count best men—I count him to seize Thomas Sims. Thomas Sims was seized. Nin the best man, who treads the Constitution and the days he was on trial for more than his life, and never

indiscretion, which shall wreck the ship that may yet member' it. They are sorry enough now. Let us for be piloted into a safe and secure harbor. (Loud give-we need not forget. REMEMBER! REMEMBER cheers.) Let us go home to-night, fellow-citizens. The zeal that will not keep till to-morrow never will free a The Nebraska bill has just now been passed. Wh slave. If there is any man here who is afraid that his passed it? The fifteen hundred 'gentlemen of property enthusiasm is so transient, like the crackling of thorns and standing' in Boston, who, in 1851, volunteered to under a pot, that it will all be spent by to-morrow carry Thomas Sims into slavery by force of arms here, who, as Scott save-

"Like red-hot steel is the old man's ire." let him wait and be ready to do his duty to God and his brother to-morrow. (Renewed cheers.)

A LESSON POR THE DAY.

DELIVERED AT THE MUSIC HALL, SUNDAY, MAY 28TH, BY REV. THEODORE PARKER.

[Phonographic report by Messrs. Slack and Yerrinton.]

I see by the face of each one of you, as well as by the number of all, what is expected of me to-day. A young man, sometime since, sent me a request, asking me, Cannot you extemporize a sermon for this day? It is easier to do it than not to do it. But I shall not extemporize a sermon for to-day—I shall extemporize the scripture. I shall therefore pass by the Bible words which I designed to read from the Old Testament and Rev. Dr. Pennington, an established clergyman, of large the New, and shall take the morning lesson from the circumstances of the past week. The time has not come for me to preach a sermon on the great wrong that is now enacting in this city. The deed is not done; which any clergyman in Massachusetts ever received that is now enacting in this city. The deed is not done; any counsel that I have to offer is better given elsewhere his,—his brother and two nephews were kidnapped in than here, at another time than now. Neither you nor I are quite calm enough to-day to look the matter fairly were hurried off into bondage. Then at Boston, you in the face, and see entirely what it means. I had proposed to preach this morning, (before the events of the past week took place,) on the subject of War, taking my theme from the present commotions in Europe, which also will reach us, and have already. That will presently be the theme of my morning's sermon. Next They are, I am told, mostly foreigners—the scum of the Sunday, I shall preach on the Perils into which earth, none but such enter into armies as common sol-AMERICA IS BROUGHT AT THIS DAY. That is the theme for next Sunday: the other is for to-day. But before are not to blame for having been born where they were ment prophets.

aright, against the law of the Commonwealth, which, if I am rightly informed, prohibits the use of State edifices as United States jails—I may be mistaken. Any forcible attempt to take him from that BARRACOON of it is every where. There is another law, which also is a finality; and that Iaw, it is in your hands and your arms, and you can put it in execution, just when you see fit. Gentlemen, I am a clergyman and a man of necestary or in an unjust cause, and it is every where. There is another law, which also is a Boston, would be wholly without use. For, besides the holiday soldiers that belong to the city of Boston, and are ready to shoot down their brothers in a just cause, especially on occasions like this, and so excited was that love peace. But there is a means, and there is an end; ment gives them its command or its liquor, I understand erty is the end, and sometimes peace is not the means that there are one hundred and eighty-four United them from going at once rashly to the Court House, and towards it. (Applause.) Now, I want to ask you what States marines lodged in the Court House, every man of tearing it to the ground. you are going to do. (A voice—' shoot, shoot.') There are ways of managing this matter without shooting sampledy. Be sure that these men who have kidnapped a man in Boston, are cowards course. The stationed, also, in a building very strong, and where s man in Boston, are cowards, every mother's son of a five men, in a passage-way half the width of this pulpit, em; and if we stand up there resolutely, and declare can defend it against five and twenty, or five hundred. that this man shall not go out of the city of Boston, To keep the peace, the Mayor, who, the other day, rewithout shooting a gun-(cries of 'that's it,' and great gretted the arrest of our brother, Anthony Burns, and a law not fit to keep. declared that his sympathies were wholly with the altive Slave Bill Commissioner has just now been sowing leged fugitive-and of course wholly against the claimant and the Marshal-in order to keep the peace of the city, the Mayor must become corporal of the guard for the kidnappers. He must keep the peace of our city, and defend these guests of Boston over the graves, the unmonumented graves, of John Hancock and Samuel

killed by his own coadjutors. I could easily believe it.
There is evidence enough that they were greatly frightened. These were not United States soldiers, but volunteers from the streets of Boston, who, for their pay, went into the Court House to assist in kidnapping a brother man. They brother man. They, I say, were so cowardly that they partner of Horace Mann, and learned humanity of a hands, but smote right and left, like ignorant and frightened reffians as they were. They may have slain their brother or not—I cannot tell. It is said by some that they killed him. Another story is, that he was killed by a hostile hand from without. Some sell by a hostile hand from without. killed by a hostile hand from without. Some said by a bullet, some by an axe, and others yet by a knife. As father; a good relative. And I should as soon have yet, nobody knows the facts. But a man has been killed. He was a volunteer in this service. He liked the business of enslaving a man, and has gone to render an account to God for his gratuitous work. Twelve an account to God for his gratuitous work. Twelve men have been arrested, and are now in jail to await sown the wind, and we are reaping the whirlwind. I their trial for wilful murder!

and old Quincy, and carried him off. Boston mechanwho, on board a ship, had come to this city, had been seized by the mercenaries of this merchant, kept by them for a while, and then, when he escaped, kidnapped a second time in the city of Boston. That was one thing. Boston did not punish the deed; the merchant lost no 'norsenal popularity.'

thing to prevent his going back. (Applause.)

Fellow-citizens, what good will you do by going to either of those places to-night? They are not assailable by a mob, if we are disposed to turn ourselves into one. I do not propose to become one of a mob. I propose, when I resist the laws of the nation—the vile laws of the higher law to a laugh and a how! That the nation-to look in the face of your infamous Judge was Tuesday night. It was the Tuesday before Thanks of Probate, and the faces of the miscreant officers of the giving day. On that Thanksgiving day, I told the con government. (Great cheering.)

Fellow-citizens, do you suppose that that man could law of Almighty God, had got Almighty God to settle

Union under his feet-(applause and a few hisses)-the saw a judge-never saw a jury. He was sent back into best men among you, I say, as you count best men, are bondage from the city of Boston. You remember the ready to say with us, that this man shall not leave the chains that were put around the Court House; you 'REcity of Boston. All that is asked of us, fellow-citizens, MEMBER' the judges of Massachusetts stooping, crouch is not to baulk their efforts by the utterly useless, harm- ing, creeping, crawling, under the chain of slavery, it ful, fatal step of showing ourselves a tumultuous, aim- order to get to their own courts. All these things you less, purposeless mob, before the pillars of the Revere 'REMEMBER.' Boston was non-resistant. She gave her House, for no end, only to put the enemies of liberty 'back to the smiters'—from the South; she 'withheld more upon their guard; only to give the garrison no-not her cheek'—from the scorn of South Carolina, and tice; only to rob ourselves of the sympathy of the city.

No, it is not thus that liberty is to be served; it is Virginia. Now we are having our pay for it. To-day not thus that the laws of Massachusetts are to be vindicated. You that are to do the real work—you that are gotten the 'fifteen hundred gentlemen of property and really ready to sacrifice something in behalf of this man, be not carried away, by a momentary impulse, to a fatal

morning, let him put on his hat and go home—this is no They passed the Nebraska bill. If Boston had punished place for him. (Cheers.) But if there is any man the kidnapper of 1845, there would have been no Fugitive Slave bill in 1850. If Massachusetts in 1850 had declared the bill should not be executed, the kidnapper would never have shown his face in the streets of Bos If failing in this Boston had said in 1851, 'Tho's Sime shall not be carried off, and forcibly or peacefully, by the majesty of the great mass of men, had resisted it no kidnapper would have come here again. There would have been no Nebraska bill. But to every demand of the slave power. Massachusetts has said 'Yes. yes !-we grant it all !' 'Agitation must cease !' 'Save the Union !

Southern slavery is an institution that is in earner Northern Freedom is an institution that is not in earnest. It was in earnest in '76 and '83. It has not been in earnest since. The Compromises are but provisional Slavery is the only finality. Now, since the Nebraska bill is passed, an attempt is made to add insult to insult, New York, and without any trial, without any defence. know what was done in the last for days. Behold the hundred and eighty-four United States soldiers are there. diers, in a country like ours. I say it with pity-the I proceed to that, I have some words to say in place of the Scripture lesson, after the fashion of the Old Testament prophets.

The accident of birth kept you and me from being among that same scum. The soldiers are

Since last we came together, there has been a MAN there, I say, and their trade is to kill. Why is this so? STOLEN in this city of our fathers. It is not the first, it may not be the last. He is now in the great slave pen in the city of Boston. He is there, if I understand it words of eloquent Wendell Phillips could hardly restrain

> been made by the people, for the people, and are laws which respect justice. Here is a law which the people would not keep. It is a law of our Southern masters,

the wind, that we may reap the whirlwind. The old Fugitive Slave Bill Commissioner stands back; he has gone to look after his ' personal popularity.' But when Commissioner Curtis does not dare appear in this matter, another man comes forward, and for the first time seeks to kidnap his man in the city of Boston. Judge Loring is a man whom I respected and honored. His could not use the simple cutlasses they had in their great teacher. I have respected him a good deal. He is Here, then, is one man butchered, and twelve men need not say what I now think of him. He is to act to brought in peril of their lives. Why is this? Whose fault is it? Some eight years ago, a Boston merchant, be being the search of by his mercenaries, kidnapped a man between this city friends, all this confusion is his work. He knew he was stealing a man born with the same right to life, liberics, the next day, held up the half-eagles which they received as their pay for kidnapping a man. The matter was brought before the Grand Jury for the County of Suffolk, and abundant evidence was presented, as I understand, but they found 'no bill.' A wealthy merchant, in the name of trade, had stolen a black man, who, on board a ship, had come to this city, had been knew there would be a meeting at Faneuil Hall—gath-

ost no personal popularity.

The Fugitive Slave Bill was presented to us, and bled to worship God, I charge you with the death of that Boston rose up to welcome it. The greatest man in all man who was murdered on last Friday night. He was Boston rose up to welcome it. The greatest man in all the North came here, and in this city told Massachusetts she must obey the Fugitive Slave Bill 'with alacrity '—that we must all 'conquer our prejudices' in favor of justice and the rights of man. Boston 'conquered her prejudices' in favor of justice and the unalienable rights of man. Do you not remember the meeting that was held in Fancuil Hall, when a 'political soldier of fortune,' sometimes called 'the Democratic all 'On this occasion, the spacious Music Hall was crowded to an excess almost unparalleled—a great multitude being unable to gain admission.

man who was murdered on last Friday night. He was your fellow-servant in kidnapping. He dies at your hand. You fired the shot which makes his wife a widow, his child an orphan. I charge you with the peril of twelve men, arrested for murder, and on trial for their lives; I charge you with filling the Court-House with one hundred and eighty-four hired ruffans of the United States, and alarming not only this city for her literties that are in peril, but stirring up the whole Commonwealth of Massachnestta with indignation, which no man knows how to stop—which no man can stop. You have done it all:

This is my lesson for the day.

From the Worcester Sny of Monday. GREAT MEETING IN WORCESTER-RALLY AT THE CITY HALL.

Without the issuing of a single handbill or any previous notice, more than a thousand citizens of Worcester were assembled in the City Hall, on Saturday evening, at the ringing of the bell. Speeches were made by W. W. Rice, Dr. O. Martin, Thomas Drew, T. W. Higginson, and S. S. Foster, all of which were received with the most enthusiastic applause. The most intense excitement prevails in regard to the disgraceful proceedings of the U. S. Government, in backing up the kidnappers of men upon the soil of Massachusetts. But one feeling pervades this entire community; Whigs, Democrats and all seem to be animated by one common sentiment of earnest opposition to the infamous invasion of our soil by the desperadoes of the Southern States, under the protection of the Army of the United States. at the issuing of a single handbill or any pre

States.

It was voted, unanimously, to lay aside business, on Monday, and proceed to Boston, en masse, there to meet the friends of freedom and humanity from other sections of the State, and to take counsel together upon

TREMENDOUS MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

On Sunday evening, the City Hall was crammed to its utmost capacity, with an earnest and true-hearted audience, brought together by the demonstrations, now being made, by the Slave Power, of its authority in and over Massachusetts. Dr. Martin was called to the Chair, and made some stirring remarks on the occasion. Other able and eloquent addresses were made by D. F. Parker, Rev. Mr. Marrs, S. S. Foster, Thomas Drew, and others, all breathing the most determined feeling to fight the battles of Freedom, and to use all proper means to prevent the return of any fagitive from bondage. In the course of Mr. Parker's remarks, he renounced his former party allegiance, and expressed his determinhis former party allegiance, and expressed his determin-ation, hereafter, to go for freedom to all mankind, every where. At the close of the meeting, a contribu-tion was taken up for the bepefit of Martin Stowell, who is now imprisoned in Boston, and his sick family, amounting to \$61 75. The meeting then adjourned to Court Square, in Boston, at 11 o'clock, yesterday.

In addition to the contribution, last Sunday evening, for the benefit of Martin Stowell and family, we understand that a handsome amount was received from private subscription, yesterday. More will be necessary to sustain his defence, and we trust that the friends of liberty will be liberal on the occasion, as they would that others should be, were they in his situation.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 30. Considerable feeling exists among the Northern men here, in consequence of an article in the Star of this evening, which is considered to be an invocation to personal violence to Mr. Summer and other anti-Nebraska members of Congress. The article contains the following language:—

'If Southern gentlemen are to be assaulted and threat 'If Southern gentlemen are to be assaulted and threatened while seeking to obtain possession of property for
he use of which they have a soleun constitutional
guarantee,—if legal rights can only be sought for and
established at the bayonet's point—certain men now in
our midst will have to evinee a little more circumspection than they have ever evineed in their walk, talk
and acts. If we contrast the treatment which a Southern slaveholder receives at the hands of a Northern abeliterity with the experient which the latter experience. of the savendour receives at the hands of a Northern ab-olitionist, with the treatment which the latter receives at the hands of the former, we may proudly assert, that among the many virtues which adorn the Southern cha-racter, forbearance is not the least conspicuous.' (!!)

Great excitement exists in Alexandria with re Great excitement exists in Alexandria with regard to the slave riot in Boston. Popular indignation is especially directed against Messrs. Sumner, Giddings, and one or two other members of Congress. The President is determined to have the law enforced with alaority if not with cheerfulness, and he has transmitted orders for a sufficient force to sustain the civil power in Boston, and secure the slave at all hazards.

A despatch from Washington, to the N. Y. Express

'The news from Boston creates an intense excitent The news from Boston creates an intense excitement here. Nothing else has been talked about all day. No little anxiety is evinced on all hands to obtain the latest reports. The Union charges the whole tumult upon what it terms the incendiary, if not traitorous course of the Massachusetts Senator, Mr Sumner, as exhibited in his fanatical opposition to the Nebraska bill.

It may seem extraordinary—but it is a fact, nevertheless—that the Bostonians are receiving the comment.

Senator Sumner has been warned of personal danger, and assured that persons bearing close relations to the administration are exciting the people to violence against him. Northern men are much excited in consequence, and if an outrage is committed, there is a probability that there will be serious trouble.

In Nebraskaites fired a salute of 140 guns in the Park, on Saturday evening last—112 for the House and 35 for the Senate. They also got up a torch-light procession, with music and banners, and marched through the streets.

Sentence of Wilson, the State Prison Mur.

WASHINGTON, May 30. WASHINGTON, SLAY OV.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Adams offered a resolution directing inquiry by the Committee on Pensions as to the wife and children of Mr. Batchelder, who lost his life in Boston, while in the execution of the United States laws. Laid over, at the request of Mr. Summer.

Wilson remained unmoved until these solemn words were uttered, when he appeared deeply affected.

Thomas W. Kinman has been sentenced at Columbus, S. C., to be hung for slave stealing. He has a wife and eight children.

In the House of Representatives-

In the House of Representatives—

'Mr. Faulkner asked leave to offer the following resolution, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the cause of the recent death of James Batchelder, a Deputy Marshal of the United States, who, it is alleged, was murdered in Boston on Friday night last, while engaged in enforcing a law of the Union against a violent and treasonable mob, and if they find that he was killed as is reported, while in the performance of a patriotic duty, and has left a widow and children, that the Committee be further instructed to report a hill making a library large into for their res to report a bill, making a liberal provision for their re-lief. Mr. Dean objected, saying it was a matter belong-ing to the Executive. Let him enforce the laws. Neg-atived, 68 to 50."

REFUSAL TO STAND BY HIS AGREEMENT.

REFUSAL TO STAND BY HIS AGREEMENT.

We deeply regret the determination of the claimant of Burns. The pound of flesh is his by the Constitution and laws, but he is entitled to no drop of blood. If the Commissioner decrees that Col. Suttle has a fair claim to the services of Burns, the authority of the law will be sustained, and the slave will be delivered to his master. Of this there can be no doubt, for the authorities and citizens generally have already given conclusive evidence of their determination to support the laws. But we can say to Col. Suttle, and to his Southern friends and backers, that they are rousing a whirlwind which will sweep away the Fugitive Slave Law, and which may result in more momentous consequences, that every true patriot should deprecate.—Journal.

THREE FUGITIVE SLAVES ARRESTED IN NEW YORK AND GIVEN UP TO THEIR OWNERS. NEW YORK, May 25.

It was voted, unanimously, to lay aside business, on Monday, and proceed to Boston, en masse, there to meet the friends of freedom and humanity from other sections of the State, and to take counsel together upon the emergencies of the times.

Not less than nine hundred people from this section went to Boston by the special and other trains on Saturday, and a much larger number will be there to-day. The people of the country towns are aroused to a pitch of excitement, hitherto never seen in Massachusetts, since the days of the Revolution. What the result will be, Heaven only knows; but, one thing is certain, the administration and the South have raised a storm which can only be quelled when the manacles fall from the limbs of the last slave.

From the same of Tuesday.

TREMENDOUS MEETING AT THE CITY HALL. On Sunday evening, the City Hall was crammed to

timore.

A telegraphic despatch has been sent on to Philadelphia, as it is understood an attempt will be made to rescue the parties, when the cars arrive.

There was no excitement around the Commissioner's office, owing to a misunderstanding as to the time of examination.

The men were traced to this city by the claimants, the profice of the LLS Court, when officers

The men were traced to this city by the claimants, who made application to the U. S. Court, when officers Horton and De Angelis were deputed by the Marshal to effect their arrest, and those officers with Deputy Marshal Thompson seoured the city, and finally found them secreted in a house in Broome street. They were brought before Commissioner Morton this morning. No counsel appeared for the fugitives. The case being made out, the usual affidavits of fear of rescue were made, and the warrants thereupon issued, and the three fugitives were delivered over to the U. S. Marshal, and hurried off to Maryland. They were a father and his two sons—father delivered over to the U. S. Marshal, and hurried off to Maryland. They were a father and his two sons—father about 46, sons 18 or 19. The evidence shows them to have recently escaped. The father is the brother of the Rev. Dr. Pennington, a highly respected colored preachage this city.

New York, May 28.

Last evening, the Church at the corner of Prince and Marion streets was filled with an intelligent audience of white and colored people, to hear Dr. Pennington relate the circumstance connected with the arrest of his brother and nephews. He showed that he attempted to afford his brother the assistance of counsel, but was unable to do so, the officers at the Marshal's office having deceived him in relation to the time the trial was to take place before the Commissioners.

Hon. E. F. Culver next addressed the audience, showing that a creat injustice had been done to the brother.

ing that a great injustice had been done to the brother of Dr. Pennington, and though he up to that time had advocated peace, he now had the spirit to tear down the building over the Marshal's head.

Intense interest was manifested during the proceedings, and much sympathy in behalf of Dr. Pennington.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES IN BALTIMORE. The U. S. Marshal A. T. Hillyer, Esq., received a despatch, this morning, from officers De Angelis and Horton, at Baltimore, stating that they had arrived there with the three slaves arrested here yesterday, (the Penningtons.) the owners accompanying them. The officers will return to New York this evening.—N. Y. Express, 27th.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The Rev. Dr. Pennington has received a letter from Mr. Grove, the claimant of his brother, who was recently taken back from this city, offering to sell him to Dr. Pennington, should he wish to buy him, and stating that he will await a reply before selling him to the slave-drivers.

The Worcester Transcript had a leader on Monday morning, calling for an extra session of the Legislature, to act in relation to the existing state of affairs in the Commonwealth, and to take measures to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Everett writes from Boston to Washington, that he find there a feeling of hostility, which he can neith-

in his fanatical opposition to the Nebraska bill.

¹ It may seem extraordinary—but it is a fact, nevertheless—that the Bostonians are receiving the sympathy of the Southern Anti-Nebraska men. These latter say they predicted these results, and foresaw them before the bill was passed. The feeling generally, however, is one of gloom and despondency, for everybody is impressed with the conviction that this, bad as it is, is only the beginning of the end.' A Runaway Detected .- The brig Crawford.

The Nebraskaites fired a salute of 140

The Expense. In regard to the expense connected with this affair, so far as the military are concerned, it is rumored that the President of the United States with the seven consulted, per telegraph, and replies that the U. S. Government will assume all the expense of the military—either for the service of the U. S. troops, or of the Massachusetts volunteer militia. This rumor is based on good authority. 'What has the North to do with Slavey?' the place of execution, and hanged by the neck until dead, adding, in deep solemnity—'And may God in his infinite goodness, have mercy upon your soul.'
Wilson remained unmoved until these solemn words were uttered, when he appeared deeply affected.

Seven Men Killed. - The powder mills of

extended and practical report for the next session of the

LETTER PROM MR. MAY.

How Burns was Discovered. Soon after Burns's arrival here, as it now appears, he wrote a letter to his brother in Alexandria, who is now a slave of Mr. Suttle's, stating that he was at work with Coffin Pits, in Brattle street, cleaning old clothes. This letter he dated in 'Boston,' but sent it to Canada, where it was post-marked, and sent, according to the superscription, to Burns's brother in Alexandria. As is the custom at the South, when letters are received directed to slaves, they are delivered to the owner of such slaves, who opens them and examines their contents. This appears to have been the case with Burns's letter, and by his own hand his place of retreat was discovered by his master.

Gazette.

The Fugitive Slave Case. We understand that Hon. John H. Clifford, Attorney Ceneral, yesterday received a telegraphic despatch, offering a retainer in behalf of Burns, the fugitive slave in Boston. The offer came from several leading Whig merchants of Boston.

Mr. Clifford was reluctantly compelled to decline the retainer, in consequence of a press of official business. He commences the trial of a capital case in Springfield, this afternoon, having just concluded the trial of the case of Wilson, in Boston.—New Bedford Mercury.

Remponements. A company of United States Marines fews Form Sert Constitution, N. H. Articles and false. This was what I endeavored to say, and bevince fews Form Sert Constitution, N. H. Articles and the company of United States Marines fews Form Sert Constitution, N. H. Articles and Strong Form case of Wilson, in Boston.—New Bedford Mercury.

Reinforcement. A company of United States Marines, from Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., arrived last evening, and were garrisoned at the Court House. They are under the command of Capt. Young, and number forty-nine men.

It is stated that the steamer John Taylor has been under charter to the United States Marshal since Friday night, when the United States Marshal since Friday night, when the United States troops were brought from Fort Independence, and it is supposed that she will be employed to tow the United States revenue cutter Morris to sea, in case Burns is remanded to the custody of his claimant, and the Morris is employed to carry him back to Virginia.—Ibid of Tuesday.

We are requested to state that the report that George T. Curtis, Esq., has declined to act as United States Commissioner in cases arising under the act for the gurrender of fugitives is without foundation. He has not will shrink from the performance of no duty which is required of him by the laws of the land, which he has worn to support.—Journ el.

I and with regard to the custody wide of the truth. On the question of color, I expressed my agreement with Mr. Furness, while I admitted that, so far as his allusion troubled and embarrassed Mr. Purvis, (the next speaker to Mr. F.) it was a matter of regret. I am perhaps attaching too mach importance to this matter, but I could not bear that my words should be so perverted, without at least a contradiction.

Faithfully yours,

SAMUEL MAY, Js.

MARK THE CORRECTION !- By a very singular blunder, the date of the present number of our paper is APRIL 2, instead of JUNE 2. We assure our readers that we never designedly go backward, but our motto is, 'Onward !

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The New England Anti-Slavery Convention commenced its session, at the Melodeon, on Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock A. M., having been called to order by Francis Jackson.

Edmund Quincy was chosen to preside.

The attendance has been large, the utterance bold and free, and the unanimity of spirit and purpose all that could be desired. A report of the proceedings is unavoidably deferred, to give place to those connected with the arrest of Anthony Burns, the alleged fugitive The meetings will be continued through this day

(Thursday) and evening, at the Melodeon

FREE SOIL MASS CONVENTION. On Wednesday forenoon and afternoon, Music Hall was crowdedby a mass necting of the friends of the Free Soil movement, and eloquent speeches were made by Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Hon. John P. Hale, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Amasa Walker, Rev. John Pierpont, John L. Swift, Esq., John A. Andrew, Esq., and others. The abolition of all past shibboleths, and the formation of one great Northern party for freedom, were urgently ad-vocated. 'No Union with Slaveholders!'

OUR FIRST PAGE. We have never presented a more dmonitory and instructive page, to the readers of Tun LIBERATOR, in regard to the infernal spirit, purpose and aims of the Slave Power, than the first page of our present number. Every article furnishes a text for a long commentary. Some of the pieces indicate that there are as vile pro-slavery men at the North as at the South, and they are equally agreed in the use of slang and defamation against the true friends of freedom.

THE PERFIDY CONSUMMATED. The U. S. Senate havng adopted the nefarious Nebraska Bill, as it came from the House of Representatives, divested of the Clayton amendment, by a vote of 37 to 18, the Bill was on Wednesday approved and signed by President Pierce.

We regret that we cannot find room, this week, for the spirited proceedings of a very large and enthu-siastic meeting of the citizens of Abington, which was held in the Town Hall, in that place, on Sunday evening last, with reference to the kidnapping of Anthony

We are indebted to the Worcester Spy for the full and faithful report of the speeches made at the great Fancuil Hall meeting on Friday evening last; and to the Commonweaith for the report of Theodore Parker's introductory remarks, on Sunday morning last, at Music Hall. They are all sublimely historical

On Sunday next, go and hear Theodore Parker, at Music Hall, on the troubled state of the times-the dangers and the duties of the hour.

CONGREGATIONAL OR PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. The Waterloo Yearly Meeting of this body will convene in the Friends' Meeting-house, three miles from the village of Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, on First day, (Sunday,) the 4th of the Sixth month, (June,) 1854, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue its sessions during several days, or as long as may be deemed ex-

NEW ENGLAND WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN-TION :

At the Meionson, Friday, June 2d, commencing at 10, A. M., and continuing afternoon and evening.

Among the speakers will be Lucy Stone, Josephine
Griffing, Harriot K. Hunt, Wendell Phillips, W. L. Garrison, and Andrew Jackson Davis.

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April 14. 3mos.

THE EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and STATUARY I is now open, comprising, among many beautiful Ancient and Modern Works of Art, Cole's series of Pictures, 'The Course or Empire,' and several of the finest paintings from the collection of Joseph Bonaparte CHARLES FOLSOM, Librarian.

POETRY.

THE PERPETUAL RELIGION.

BY HORACE SMITH. Religions,-from the soul deriving breath,-Should know no death: Yet do they perish, mingling their remains With fallen fanes; Creeds, canons, dogmas, councils, are the wrecked And mouldering Masonry of Intellect.

Apis, Osiris, paramount of yore On Egypt's shore,—
Woden and Thor, through the wide North adored, With blood outpoured,-

Jove and the multiform divinities, To whom the Pagan nations bowed their knees,-Lo! they are east aside, dethroned, forlorn, Defaced, outworn,
Like the world's childish dolls, which but insult

Its age adult. Or prostrate scare-crows, on whose rags we tread With soorn proportioned to our former dread.

Alas for human reason! all is change. Censeless and strange;
All ages form new systems, leaving heirs To cancel theirs; The future will but imitate the past;

And instability alone will last. Is there no compass, then, by which to steer This erring sphere? No tie that may indissolubly bind To God, mankind? No code that may defy Time's sharpest tooth?

No fixed, immutable, unerring truth? There is! there is! One primitive and sure; Religion pure,

Unchanged in spirit, though its forms and codes Wear myriad modes, Contains all creeds within its mighty span: THE LOVE OF GOD DISPLAYED IN LOVE OF MAN This is the Christian's faith when rightly read; Oh! may it spread,

Till earth, redeemed from every hateful leaven, Makes peace with Heaven; Below, one blessed brotherhood of love; One Father-worshipped with one voice-above!

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

BY G. L. BANKS. I live for those who love me, For those I know are true, For the heaven that smiles above me, And awaits my spirit too: For all human ties that bind me, For the task by God assign'd me, For the bright hopes left behind me, And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story, Who've suffered for my sake, To emulate their glory, And follow in their wake: Bards, martyrs, patriots, sages, The noble of all ages, Whose deeds crown history's pages, And time's great volume mak

I live to hail that season, By gifted minds foretold, When men shall live by reason, And not alone by gold-When man to man united, And every wrong thing righted, The whole world shall be lighted. As Eden was of old.

I live to hold communion With all that is divine, To feel there is a union 'Twixt Nature's heart and mine:

To profit by affliction, Reap fruits from fields of fiction. Grow wiser from conviction, And fulfil each great design. I live for those who love me.

For those who know me true, For the heaven that smiles shove me And awaits my spirit too; For the cause that lacks assistance, For the FUTURE in the distance, And the good that I can do.

SPRING'S RETINUE IMITATED FROM THE GERMAN OF TIECK.

Father Winter moped in the woods all day, His trunks all packed for his going away; And he grimly smiled, as he touched his hat, Adieu to the hearths at whose blaze he sat.

Dame Spring, mischievous, in frolicsome way Tripped up for a tweak of his beard so gray, He patted her cheek, and he touched her ear, And he dropped on her bosom an icy tear.

He bath gone, and the sunbeams warmly shine Aslant on the hills of the river Rhine: With violet-stems on the doors spring drums, From cellar to garret the knocking hums

And servants many hath she in her way-Wherever each knocked, admit straightway: Autumn hath only Sir Borean Blast-Winter Sir Frost, with the brow overcast ! Spring bath young Morning Wind blithe and wild-

He of the Spring is the frolicsome child; And her Sir Sunshine, in genial advance, With lustrous beam for the tip of his lance : And there Flower Fragrance, with breath so sweet, And here purling brook, with the pearly feet;

While Blossom and Bud twin homage lend In the train of Verdure, the dame's best friend. Oh, a charming retinue travels with Spring!

As their violet knocks through the mansion ring, An echo of welcome all souls shall bring, And the doors fly open for blithesome Spring.

SPRING.

Once more the cuckoo's call I hear; I know, in many a glen profound, The earliest violets of the year Rise up like water from the ground

The thorn, I know, once more is white; And, far down many a forest dale, The anemones in dubious light Are trembling like a bridal veil.

By streams released, that singing flow From craggy shelf through sylvan glades, The pale narcissus, well I know, Smiles hour by hour on greener shades.

The honeyed cowslip tufts once more The golden slopes; with gradual ray The primrose stars the rock, and o'er

The wood-path strews its milky way. From ruined buts and holes come forth

Old men, and look upon the sky! The Power Divine is on the earth :-Give thanks to God before ve die! And ve, oh children, worn and weak.

he care no more with flowers to play, Lean on the grass your cold thin cheek, And those slight hands, and, whispering, say · Stern mother of a race unblest-

In promise kindly, cold in deed; Take back, oh Earth, into thy breast The children whom thou wilt not feed.'

THOUGHTS ON H. C. WRIGHT'S LAST BOOK.

BY A. J. DAVIS.

timate relations with its own heart! Such a mind timate relations with its own heart! Such a mind corred; and both have a natural right to seek further draws water from the well-springs of Life. The Soul for the embodiment of the heart's ideal associate. lows up, and the Intellect drinks. These waters of flows up, and the Interest distance of the Understanding is refreshed by marry again; that, in truth, men have no right t them. What great, inexhaustible fountains of vitality do we begin to discover in human souls! In fact, to rights and elevations of true Marriage. many it is quite a recent discovery that they possess real, living, external psychological organisms—souls, which can be and do, think and act, love and fear not, throughout the endless cycles of countless eternities!

principles it inculcates, makes me think of the Pure, the Just, and the Self-Harmonized. Indeed, the contents of this unpretending production seem to be the tents of this unpretending production seem to date code of the New Jerusalem. When the Will of God is seemed from the Heaven of the Soul. But it must be done on Earth as it is in Heaven, then shall we behold remembered, as a psychological law, that, in coming 'Nina' and 'Ernest' every where; the everlasting from the internal to the outward, all ideas are weaker "Nina" and "Ernest" every where; the control of the internatio the outward, an ideas are weaken-Marriage of Lore with Wisdom, the nuptial relation ed, and more or less beclouded by the channel through of Heat and Light, the absolute harmonization of which they pass. That is, the divine is impaired by the Heart and Head.

we not expect to witness the terrific effects of sensualistic marriages? How many, born of such relationships, are organically prepared for 'a fretful, joyless gal love of that soul which is well developed, yet do we childhood, a nervous and uncomfortable maturity, and a stern and heartless old age! Have you never seen a young infant's eyes, that looked as old and sad as if law? It is not for myself that I ask you, Henry; the they had been often closed by grief?—faces that haunt question is put by those whose souls are roused to the you with their prematurely sad and earnest gaze?' importance of absolute love-marriages. In this last Yes, these effects of unnatural matrimonial relations look us in the face in every community. No true, holy, conjugal Love between the legally married ! No vene- duties to each other, to their offspring; but where do ration for each other's physical and spiritual attri- we find the rule whereby all wrong alliances may hencebutes! No manifestation of God in either! The hus- forth be prevented? band is not a God-man, but a mere animal; the Wife is not a divine being, but a female, subjected to the former, 'who is appointed to rule over her,' according to and respect; but you give the world no criterion of

Well, out of the fullness of his self-poised and imperious organization, Henry C. Wright has courageous- two distinct souls, attracted to each other by a pow ly rebelled. He declares the everlasting Gospel, viz. : The right use of the Reproductive Element in Man, as within the sphere of each other's attractive force. a means to his elevation and happiness. Extensive As they did not will themselves into this relation, they and anxious observation of mankind has convinced him cannot will themselves out of it. Therefore, the rela that men and women, married or single, are almost tive conditions of the two souls, under which the union universally ignorant upon this most important branch was formed, (remaining the same,) the union itself must of existence. He sees, and has the manbood openly to remain.' But may not these conditions be changed avow it, that the improper use or expenditure of the You answer, 'Through ignorance or carelessness the and misery. He regards this Element as the 'Heaven- truly married. This is practical free love-the two sep appointed means, not only to perpetuate, but to refine, arate, in order to find their ideal companions. On the to elevate and perfect the race.' Then he goes to work next page, you say : 'If either wishes separation, there to ascertain the action of this element on the body and is no longer true marriage in the heart. soul when retained in the system; states what he consoires to be the only natural and justifiable object of its longs for an endless perpetuity; and the very exister expenditure, and shows how it may be made conducive to of this desire demonstrates to me the fact, that Nature

manhood of man, with the true womanhood of woman ; create a supply.' and there is no soul but may feel itself elevated, puri- From this it seems that the test of True Marriage fied, chastened, strengthened, by the careful study of based wholly upon experiment, like every other species the sentences and statements contained in this most of knowledge. Legalized marriages may seem perfect welcome volume. It was written from the highest right to undeveloped minds. Or, the supposed truly mood; the spiritual realization of true Marriage. It is, united may discover something repugnant in each therefore, more wise than the world of men, of hus- other, after living together thirty or forty years. If this bands and of fathers; and it is also more chaste than repugnance amounts to repulsion, then they are no the world of women, of wives, and of mothers. Those longer truly married. Who shall determine the Law who are yet young, as well as those who are no longer according to which a man and a woman may settle the ed straight from the God of Man; direct from the Hea- dependent of all impulse and false inclinations to which

Physiological department, in which the author, mainly ous theme, Henry, give the world some practical prin through the scientific deductions of Dr. William B. Car- ciple, some certain test, independent of endless experi penter, endeavors to introduce men and women, fathers ment, to establish this question. The happiness ar and mothers, to the Reproductive facts and principles elevation of the sexes demand it; offspring cannot be of their existence. Second: the Marriage department, radically improved until the right persons enter the in which, by aid of a very straight-forward correspon-dence between a model pair, conjugally united, the Henry C. Wrigh author inculcates the facts and principles of the sup-

In the first part of this book will be found enough hold of minds in every stage of development; the dis information to save woman from the ignorant abuse of her nature, and man from the outrages and excesses to question, and then will come the most desperate strugwhich, by birth, and the customary use of foods and gle between heart and head-between Love and Law In the second he he is now universally in part, you may find the truest, fullest, highest exposition clares himself an advocate for human reformation in of the hypothesis of an indissoluble, eternal marriage. this department of life, gives the following on the book Here we behold the phenomenon, not unfrequently in question:manifested, of the head declaring positively that the

We will not stop to review them—but one: the lunction of the Female in the Reproductive process. It is
stated that the Female is negative, passive, merely a
recipient organism for the impregnative spermatozoa.

This is true among animals; but man is not comparatime has a demonstration of at least one exception to
the meangamic theory. The world in full of such ex-This is true among animals; but man is not compara-ble with them. This supposed scientific and universal law is applicable to the impregnation of the Female, when subjected to merely the obligations and arrocious And the issues of such impregnation are physical and animal, conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity.

It is the continuous animal when the same and brought forth in iniquity.

It is the continuous animal when the same and brought forth in iniquity.

It is impossible. So long as a man loves one woman, he can not love another; but when he has ceased to love on the continuous animals are physical and animal, conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. In the great majority of cases—perhaps, all the instances observed by Hippocrates, and confirmed by Boerhaave, Haller and Dr. Carpenter—this passivity on the part of the Female is a settled fact. But there is a more true marriage between the sexes—already prophesied by this volume—in which the feminine element, actuated by that deep Love which only the truly married can understand, will share equally in the process of stamping the seal of Spiritual Beauty and Divinity on the body and soul of the child. To children thus conceived, thus elaborated, thus unfolded into Life, we hopefully look for the foundation and establishment of the Great Harmonial Era of the future in this world. In the Marriage Department, I find much that elevates the soul. The sweet odors of early spring are not more refreshing to the sense than are these conjugal revelations to the soul. Souls are to be freed from mere-In the great majority of cases-perhaps, all the in-

revelations to the soul. Souls are to be freed from mere-ly legal ties; emancipated from all conventionalisms;

God joins by Love, not by Law. Legal unions, with-out Love, are immoral. good as our moralists would have it; and the out Love, are immoral.

separate conjugal attraction ; that no other Love can he admitted between them.

4. That the female has an exclusive right to control Marriage question, we may elicit inquiry, and that is all physical manifestations of Love; the male is conse- now universally necessary. It is evident that the polyg crated to the refinement and elevation of the female, to amic party, in this stage of human experience, will

uation of human beings, and not gratification, is the conjugal love will become popular; for each heart see only legitimate object for which the sexual element, the its own counterpart, not in the many, but in one; but, spermedozon, may be expended. Pleasure is alway. as the subject now stands, the discovery of this corn secondary to reproduction. Reproduction is a duty; ponding Self is unfortunately experime the pleasure is as the taste of food, which, in human need, is taken for purposes of supporting Life. The summer, in order to secure true marriages in the

THE LIBERATOR, author seems to convert all existence into a combination of most solemn, imperious duties-binding on the male and female, almost to the destruction of spiritual

spontaneity.
6. That should a man or a woman, after enterin into the relation of husband and wife, become convince How refreshing it is to find a head that sustains inby various means that each does not embody the other

7. That human legislation may not forbid them There are several other minor positions, but we pas

The great, earnest soul of HENRY C. WRIGHT stands majestically, dutifully, individually out in every sen-Henry C. Wright's book on 'Marriage and Parent-tence. He writes from his heart. His head has the age,' when my soul is in practical sympathy with the hardest work to keep up; and yet it does most nobly haman; leaving, always, plenty of work for the latter-But in the present or popular social relations, must to arrive nearer and more near to the real principles of

Now, although polygamy is repugnant to the conju

You oppose the 'free love' system, -the ancient do judgment whereby to avoid it. On page 119 you say 'As defined by us, marriage is the actual blending over which neither has control, so long as they remain results in human degradation may be.' It follows, then, that these parties were no the improvement of human character and organization. designed the union to be perpetual. The want is natu In all this, we are deeply impressed with the true ral, and Nature creates no want for which she does not

this New Testament. It hath descend- question of inherent relationship, or the contrary, inren of the Soul.

The Book is divided into two parts. First: the state of development? In your next book on this glori-

Henry C. Wright is, emphatically, a monogamist MARRIAGE FOR ETERNITY. But the subject is taking Dr. T. L. Nichols, (in his Journal of May 13,) who

manifested, of the head declaring positively that the desires of the cultured heart shall meet with boundless, everlasting gratification. Indeed, Mr. Wright every where evinces the strongest faith in that law of Charles Fourier—'Attractions proportional to destiny'; or, that the existence of certain radical spiritual desires is, in itself considered, a demonstration of ultimate satisfaction.

The Physiological department contains several items which are not established by the principles of Nature. We will not step to review them—but one: the function of the Female in the Reproductive process. It is seem to sentimental dreamers, it cannot be imposed on

ly legal ties; emancipated from all conventionalisms; and the divine Law of Attraction is henceforth to rule the human soul. Here the true woman can meet the true man; and the marriage of the twain is sanctioned, or not, by the law of spiritual affinity. The leading, positive positions assumed are:

1. That all marriage, not based upon an inherent material and spiritual attraction, is null and void. God ions by Love not, by Love not, by Love not, by Love not, by the law of spiritual attraction, is null and void. God ions by Love not, by Love not out Love, are immoral.

2. That the Love-Marriage is eternal; nothing can separate the truly married; they are one throughout eternal spheres.

3. That the twain, thus associated, cannot experience separate conjugal attraction; that no other Love can

By presenting both the merits and demerits of the production and perfection of her offspring.

5. That Reproduction of the human type, the perpeting a more advanced state, the monogamic philosophy of the human type.

It is my purpose to write a series of discourses, this

world-congenial and absolutely homogeneous unions of soul-by the application of the laws of intuition, and of temperamental harmony between male and female. There is, I am sure, no really cultivated man, or refined woman, but would readily respond to the majority of propositions laid down in this work. The consecration writing to you several letters, accompanied by som propositions laid down in this work. The consecration of man to woman, and of woman to man, for each other's elevation and happiness—for the reproduction and perfection of their offspring, and therefore for the ultimate harmonization of the race—is a most glorious document of the race trine, and is very beautifully presented by the author. Anti-Slavery Society. May God bless you in your in their inmost souls, for his noble defence of their spiritual natures, their wants, their conjugal attractions, and for their qualifications to bless the brotherhood of man. It is only with the concurrence of nobleminded women that Reformers can hope to influence the world toward PRACTIAL PEACE AND JUSTICE.

TYPES OF MANKIND.

MR. EDITOR :

From the press of Lippencott, Grambo & Co., a large work with the above title has recently been issued, the Queene, commander-in-chief of the French naval divithe first and major part being devoted to the general sub- with France for the new method of paying the indem ject, and the other to an examination of Hebrew ethno- nity, according to the agreement made with the holder logical conceptions, more especially as set forth in the of the loan, and that, under the ultimatum of giving tenth chapter of Genesis. The former is mostly from satisfaction therefor in forty-eight hours. These of the pen of Dr. Nott, the latter from that of his coadju- mands were-The arrears of the indemnity; the pay tor. This latter portion I have not thoroughly read, ment of interest on all arrearages; the acceptance of and make no observations respecting it. What I say of new convention in favor of the lenders ; and an inden

prevailing doctrine of the physical unity of mankind; Society, I beg you to send me some numbers of Tu very. This is put forth at the outset as 'the vital ly such as may contain articles on Hayti. question'; and one can hardly read a few consecutive pages without perceiving how entirely dominant in the you, I affectionately salute you. writer's mind is the desire to answer this 'question' to the satisfaction of the South.

The book is written in a loose, dashing, free-and-easy, pamphleteer style, full of partisan eagerness, and without dignity, but not always without force. Haste is everywhere visible; contradictions may be counted, and repetitions are countless. The authors, or at least the principal author of the portion referred to, is incapa-His opinions are evidently ex tempore, and his study has been a seeking of arguments to sustain them; nor can ing, but of little research; for true investigation implies your whole number 1034; in which he saysa suspended judgment; while he has skimmed over

a suspended judgment; while he has skilled to hold an oninion, in the main thesis of this

'We, the mass of us, are all very only urging on the other the war with Russia! The present active generation know not of its miseries practically.

Our aristocracy, all of whom are fearing the consequence of the progress.

the masses, who pay it in taxes upon what they ear drink; for here the taxes are not raised out of the white and negro come into comparison, or any opportunity occurs of puffing up the system of slavery. As an instance of this may be mentioned a table of crania, I mention that we have two and a half Generals to each tunity occurs. I mention that we have two and a half Generals to each tunity occurs of puffing up the system of slavery. And that you may have a specimen of how the system is used by the aristocracy, who have the appointments I mention that we have two and a half Generals to each tunity occurs of puffing up the system of slavery. an instance of this may be mentioned a table of crania, on pages 457-8, the object of which, slightly disguised by the presence of irrelevant crania, is to exhibit the distance of the Negro from the Caucasian, and his approximation to the ape. Accordingly, what are intended to be taken for typical forms of these varieties of man, and of the highest quadrumana, are displayed together. As the type of the Caucasian, we have the Apollo Belvidere; as the type of the Negro, two carica- Permit me to say, I refer solely to the 'pockets of tures of nameless persons by an amateur Mobile sketch- the officers' and the regimental superior appointments. er, comical exaggerations of lowest forms, such as would I know and respect Mr. 'Search's' political bias, and not misbecome the illustrations to a very cheap novel, but am desirous to offer him sufficient time to rectify these which in a grave work of science are unseemly to the errors, and which he can so readily do any morning at last degree. With so little desire, or even ostentation, Cox and Greenwood's, Charing Cross; it will not be accuracy, were these likenesses taken, that one of sixty yards out of his way any morning of the six days. them, according to the author's confession, was seized during the negro's cachination while feeding his ungracious task. master's' pigs !- and the features are most hideously distorted in the artist's attempt to reproduce their momentary posture. The orang and chimpanzee, again, have evidently come directly from the barber's, and wear their best holiday faces.

These sketches might answer to raise a laugh in a pot-house; but one may well despair of men, who, in addition to lack of all candor, have so little sense of what is becoming, so little dignity or decency, as to parade them in a royal octavo volume as 'Types of Man-

it. They have considerable information; they write smartly, and propound their opinions with an agreeable boldness; but to produce a permanent contribution to science, requires qualities, both intellectual and

ceeded, namely,-that mental power and elevation may be measured by the size, form and position of the skull,—to be unfounded. Camper's facial angle I have long seen to be fallacious, and sometimes even foolish as a test of ability. Morton's careful measure—wounded by the first should be healed before the ment of the skull is much better; but even this cannot be safely trusted. The modern passion for big brains I do not share. The average is best. We hear of idiots having excessively small heads; and this is brought Ten thousand persons beheld this horrible spectacle. forward as testimony in favor of the current theory; Prof. Hare on Spiritualism.—It is state the idiocy, however, was not produced by the small-

den was hissed for attempting to renew it, and theolothe genus man embraces several species, or varieties aged man apply ! ount to species; that some of these are utterly any attempt to force him into a higher sphere, not prescribed for him by Nature, if honest, is the result of mere ignorance and silly 'negrophilism.' These men must be met. They must be met in no prejudging and not offered to him, and he cannot be more; and that partisan spirit. Let those who, moved by a higher seniment, enter upon this investigation, carry to it and carry through it a large candor and impartiality which may put to shame such attorneys in science as this Dr. Nott, and beget a confidence in their conclusions, what-Groveland, May 19,

LETTER PROM HAVIL

[Translation.] GONARVES, (Hayti,) 20th April, 1854.

courageous efforts!

Hayti is not yet in a state of tranquillity. Partia contests between the Havtiers and Dominicans are conmoment to rush to battle. Then, in their overthrow and destruction, the God of armies alone will decide their destiny. The imperial government of Hayti had, moreover, the

6th of March last, a quarrel with the imperial govern ment of France, in the person of her rear-admiral Du ncipal authors of which are J. C. Nott, M. D., and sion of the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico, in regard o. R. Gliddon. It is divided into two unequal parts, to certain demands touching the last treaty conclude and make no observations respecting it. What I say of the book will be understood to apply only to the former and more extensive portion.

This work can hardly be called scientific—it is too merely partisan and polemical. It is a gigantic party pamphlet, dealing with the subject of ethnology and human origins. Its speculative aim is to overthrow the

ts practical design, to sustain the system of negro sla- LIBERATOR of the last and the present year, -especial-

Devotedly yours, (Signed,) DORVELAS-DORVAL

CHARGE AGAINST BRITISH OFFICERS

Boston, May 18, 1854. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR :

SIR-However far my sympathies may go in the cause you so admirably and perseveringly advocate, yet as a e of scientific suspense, or of judicial impartiality. foreigner I feel no authority to discuss, at any time, subject so pointedly a 'native American' matter-it would be an impertinence. But I submit my present write so much as a sentence without betraying the intrusion arises from an English affair—from your Lonadvocate. In his line, he is a man of considerable read-don correspondent's letter of April 21, 1854, p. 75, of

We, the mass of us, are all very busy urging on each

yet entitled to hold an opinion, in the main thesis of this work. I cannot find reason for believing in the single origin and specific unity of the human genus. Yet aside from its pro-slavery aims, I could not be insensible to its painfully partian character. Impartiality, the patient candor and fairness of statement which science demands, are wanting. All statements must be received with allowance—all arrays of facts with extreme caution.

His partiality becomes actually impudent, and even insulting so realigntly so flaggant is it whenever the insulting so realigntly so flaggant is it whenever the insulting so realigntly so flaggant is it whenever the source of the masses, who pay it in taxes upon what they eat and they know we must pay it in taxes upon what they eat and the masses, who pay it in taxes upon what they eat and

I beg the honor to be, sir.

Your ob't and respectful servant, A Retired Officer of H. B. M. Inftry Service.

The Wilkesbarre Slave Case .- The United Dr. Nott and his colleague must not expect this big and really clever pamphlet to take rank as a scientific work. Into that grave and elevated con.pany it cannot iff of Luzerne, and brought before him at Philadelphia. There the Judge decided that United States officers, and it is a long to the state of gitive slave, and on that indictment they were taken moral, which they do not possess, and could not even appreciate in another.

One old impression is deepened into a conviction by reading this book. I believe the entire assumption on which craniological investigation has for some time proceeded, namely,—that mental names and always and conviction to the conviction of the United States Court, whence emanates the warrant under which they act, and will be punished for such contempt, if proved against them. He accordingly appointed Monday last for the hearing in this case, and no one volunteering to bring witnesses up from Luzerne, there was, of course, no testimony, and the officers were discharged.

Barbarous. - Two clerks were recently

that Prof. Hare, formerly Professor of Chemistry in the ness, but by the arrest of development, or other diseasted or abnormal condition which caused the cranium to ists, held at Franklin Hall, in New York, on the 23d ed or abnormal condition which caused the cranium to be thus diminutive; and a departure from the normal state which should cause an equal excess on the opposite side would be quite as fatal to all manifestations of mind. I hope at some time to deal with this question more at large, but at present can pursue it no farther—having expressed my total dissent from the craniological doctrine on which our authors base their proof of the radical and hopeless inferiority and unimprovability of the Negro.

Again, I am persuaded that the anti-slavery battle must be fought on the field of science. The support which slavery has long derived from the authority of old Hebrew customs and records, now fails. Dr. Blagden was hissed for attempting to renew it. And the lock of the content of the radical support which slavery has long derived from the authority of old Hebrew customs and records, now fails. Dr. Blagden was hissed for attempting to renew it. And theology of the content of the radical content of the radical support which slavery has long derived from the authority of content of the radical content of the radical content of the radical content of the results of his experience, in a course of investigation, and, before a crowded auditory, gave the result of his experience, in a course of investigation, and, before a crowded auditory, gave the result of his experience, in a course of investigation, and, before a crowded auditory, gave the result of his experience, in a course of investigation, and, before a crowded auditory, gave the result of his experience, in a course of investigation, and, before a crowded auditory, gave the result of his experience, in a course of investigation, and, before a crowded auditory, gave the result of his experience, in a course of investigation, the content of the result of his experience, in a course of investigation and, before a crowded auditory, gave the result of his experience, in a course of investigation and, before a crowded auditory, gave the result of his experience, in a cou One Phase of War .- When the French

gians of the same complying stamp will take the hint; toops embarked at Toulon for Constantinople, an old man who witnessed their departure exclaimed, in a mournful voice, 'There goes my only child, to fight for a cause he does not understand, and against men with whom he never had a difference.' To how many and appealing to Nature and Science. They say that A Bouquet for an Empress .- The Horticul

incapable of civilization; that the Negro is one of such; tural Society of Toulouse recently presented to the Em that he is a good servant when the choice of idleness is press Eugene of France a bouquet, containing ten thou not offered to him, and he cannot be more; and that

Pa., have forwarded to Governor Seymour, of New York, each one dozen bottles of native wine, of their own mandacture, and embracing three different varieties, as a testimonial of their approval of his recent xeto of the prohibitory liquor law. Three of the wine-growers of Reading

pathic Treatment.

Dr H. was one of the earliest advocates, and in been and still is one of the most successful practitions of the Water-Cure system. Nevertheless, in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and especially those incident to Woman, experience has taught him that Monaram combined with the Water-Cure Treatment, is in a cases much more effectual, and will treat more than the work of the work cases much more effectual, and will retients who are beyond the reach of Hy. This has been made apparent in the cure of ver-nervous and spinal affections heretofore unread-of Dyspepsia and Paralysis, and the numer complicated diseases of the liver and kidneys. Dr. H. is confident in saying, that in man standing diseases, Motorpathy is the only availa-edy. More than seven thousand persons has successfully treated in his former Institution; a

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tem of Motorpathy, and by his great success in the case of chronic and female discuses, has recently early and removed to the celebrated ROUND HILL WATER CURE RETREAT, at Northampton, Mass, when with improved facilities, he will continue the presso of his peculiar system, in connection with the Business of his peculiar system, in connection with the Business of his peculiar system, in connection with the Business of his peculiar system, in connection with the Business of his peculiar system, in connection with the Business of his peculiar system, in connection with the Business of his peculiar system, in connection with the Business of his peculiar system, in connection with the Business of his peculiar system, in connection with the Business of his peculiar system.

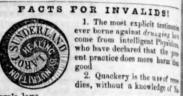
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March 31.

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THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

OR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Corphill, and Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great lies sion on the Origin, Character and Ten Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., phia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in Ja Price, 31 cts. single-\$1.00 for 4 copies.

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REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT SE MON ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION UST published and for sale at the Anti-Slave

fice, and at the Commonwealth Office. Also, for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, dress delivered in the Broadway Tabernack, Net Feb. 24, 1854, by William Lloyd Garrison. Pricents, single—60 cents per dozen—81 00 for 25 of March 17.

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No person is expected to take a likeness that perfectly satisfactory. Remember the old place, 86 Washington near Cornhill.

May 26. VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

VALUABLE PAMPHLEM.

Proceedings of the National Women's Ege
vention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesia;
day and Friday, Oct. 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1853.
graphically reported by T. C. Leland, of New Yen
It is a handsomely printed pamphlet, making Il
octavo pages; and contains the speeches of
Mott, Lucy Stone, Autoinette L. Brown, Erses
Rose, Caroline M. Severance, Abby Kelley Fasts
ma R. Cee, Frances D. Gage, Wm. Lloyd Garrie Mott, Lucy Stone, Antoneuc Abby Keller Rose, Caroline M. Severance, Abby Keller ma R. Coe, Frances D. Gage, Wm. Lloyd seph Barker, Charles C. Burleigh, Stephe Mr. N. Mr. N. Mr. N. [The Governor will probably obtain all the wines and seph Barker, Charles C. Burleigh, Stephen should be a supported by the same way.] H. B. Blackwell, Pres. Mahan, Rev. Mr. Neris,

ANTI-SI ROBE EF TER

n advance POLLARS, if F All relating to be directed EF Adv

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anniversary of New York Ex We doubt ean do any be the very Conthe Governme could, are petiments, and have to be sedie,' is their water, if the But the se

Referri

and atrocious with the ban that some ser Those who litionists of strange to sa than those of see this year sponged and against the S We cop

JAMES GORDOS DEAR SIEprotest against terday, and I pewholders are the recent acti It is not my say, that a por while others, a nual meeting. As pewholde gation as respegard for religion their pews

Fr MESSES. EL the effect tha sphere volun hands washed I thank you : may be. I am ference between one, in so far ame and a ists as truly,

they love Sta For daring ! perfidious repe Wayland is de Recorder, (a) na,) and coolly ' Wayland South. We

respectability read his Neb his books wer ed to take the em to the fl eelf burnt in which our pec who are its p

Dr. Wayla G d, and an c naked assertic God to his ch tion of slaver t dling slaver Leviticus, 25